ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,823—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th March.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	4th April.
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5234	A. G. Cubitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O, S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150,

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
b AUSTRIA	R. Golledani	5,500	26th Mar. 1903
MAH. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,449	18th April 1903
bFRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903

a Will call at Kasachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued viâ Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	...	2,971	30th Mar., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," Captain F. L. Pyne, 3,854 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 31 t instant.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd March, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dapuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	4th June 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain X——, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 31st March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abass, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th March at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 30th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER, on or about TUESDAY, 31st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th March, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

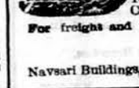
BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th April 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 210.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. Kori, 4,405 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 25th Instant,

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th March 1903.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. „ a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

JEWELLERY REPAIRS.

THE ATTENTION of JEWELLERY WEARERS is particularly directed to the danger of loss of Gems from imperfect or worn settings or weak claws and the necessity of having all settings inspected occasionally. Those who have jewels are, as a rule, exceedingly careful of them and if there is any suspicion that they are insecure in setting or otherwise they should at once be attended to to prevent loss.

We undertake not only to Manufacture Ornaments of all description but also undertake all kinds of JEWELLERY REPAIRS and are able from our large collection of Loose Gems to match Gems in replacement of those found missing.

WATCH REPAIRS.

We undertake the REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS in a REASONABLE TIME and at a MODERATE COST. We employ the most skilled and intelligent labour in this Department which enable us to guarantee all work that we do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay. PULMONARY BALSAM.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO
CATER FOR
LARGE PARTIES,
RECEPTIONS,
BALLS,
"AT HOMES," WEDDINGS, etc., etc.,
AT SHORT NOTICE.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Mofussil Orders receive the prompt and careful attention of the Managing Proprietors.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND
FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTION
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE.
AS SUPPLIED TO
GOVERNMENT HOUSES
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs. a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas	
(Original weights) ..... per lb.	1 2
Half Ham, Raw ..... „	1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked ..... „	2 0
Cooked, cut in slices ..... „	2 8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE, HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND ..... per lb.	
Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each „	1 2
Do do in cut ..... „	1 5
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each .. „	1 0
Do do in cut „ ... „	1 1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut ..	1 1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

	Rs. a.
(NOW IN SEASON)	
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	[illegible]
Do do in cut ..... „	5
AMERICAN ..... „	12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each) „	0 4
CHESHIRE ENGLISH ..... „	1
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese ..... „	0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE ..... „	14
GRUYERE, finest quality ..... „	1 0

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.
A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 30TH.

Return visit of the
ORIGINAL AMERICAN
BIOGRAPH
With the whole of the
DELHI DURBAR
CEREMONIES.

"A full House awaited the first Exhibition of the living DELHI DURBAR PICTURES and well might the Company be proud of its signal success. The pictures were excellent and entertaining."—The "Indian Daily News," Calcutta.

"An excellent selection of Durbar incidents has been made. Those who did not see the Durbar will obtain a much clearer impression of its vastness, of the great variety of life and movement of the Durbar by seeing these BIOGRAPH PICTURES, than by reading any quantity of descriptive sketches or even looking at ordinary photographs."—"The Englishman."

"It would be difficult to choose between the great procession of the State Entry and the quaint incidents of the Retainers Review, both of which show up with most excellent effect. The show as a whole is beyond question the best specimen hitherto seen in Calcutta."—"The Statesman."

Prices of admission: Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.

PLAN now open at SOUNDY & Co.

1ST BATT. B. B. & C. I. R. VOLUNTEERS.

A BALL

Will be given by the SERGEANTS of the 1st Battalion, B, B. and C. I. R. Vols., in the

TOWN HALL,

On FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1903.

Tickets, (which include all refreshments) to admit

One GENT and 2 LADIES ..... Rs. 10
EXTRA LADY ..... " 5

MAY BE OBTAINED FROM

Mr. J. CONJOR, B. B. & C. I. R. Dadur.
" R. F. MAYES, " " Parel.
" B. R. MORRIS, " " Parel.
" E. W. STANLEY, " " Colaba Station.
and Messrs. SKYMOUR DOVE, & Co., Fort.

S. S. "WISTOW HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 15, VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd March, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 4 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th March, 1903.

COMFORTABLE HOME offered in Doctor's Family in a healthy part of North London, for ONE or TWO LITTLE GIRLS. Lady Nurse and German Maid kept. Excellent references given and required.

Mrs. POWELL,
Manor Lodge, Upper Clapton, London, England.

ARE YOU A CONNOISSEUR IN TEA

A DAILY TREAT !!

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED IN POONA EXHIBITION.

Tea in Perfection from the Tea Plant to the Tea Cup in its Native Purity. Exquisite Flavour. Delicate Aroma. Youngest Growths. Choicest of Tea at the lowest possible cost and saving all middlemen's profits.

Important to Mofussil; Free Delivery on their Station.

Prices from Re. 1-12 to As. 11 Per Packet.

J. E. MODY,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST & THE LAST TIME
WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 7,000
Inclusive of a Pair of Handsome GOLD BRACELETS set with Diamonds and Emeralds, valued at
Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost, up to the 28th March, 1903,
To the Purchasers
— OF A —
STERLING CHAIN,
Re. 1-8
— OR A —
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS,
Re. 1-8
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MAKE TIMEPIECE,
Rs. 3-8
(WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
—OR A—
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
Rs. 7-8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.

We highly recommend these well-finished articles, good for rough use and well worth the money.

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 4TH APRIL, 1903.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public who are invited to witness the *ona fide* Drawing.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize (Pair of Gold Bracelets set with Diamond)		2,000
4 Prizes (Pair each of Gold well-finished Bracelets)	Rs. 150 each...	600
1 Prize Cash		500
2 Prizes "	" 150 " ...	300
3 Do. "	" 75 " ...	225
2 Do. "	" 50 " ...	100
25 Do. "	" 25 " ...	625
10 Do. "	" 20 " ...	200
50 Do. "	" 15 " ...	750
50 Do. "	" 10 " ...	500
50 Do. "	" 5 " ...	250
100 Do. "	" 4 " ...	400
100 Do. "	" 3 " ...	300
125 Do. "	" 2 " ...	250
523 Prizes...	Total ...	7,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
78, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE S. S. "ASCOT,"
4,233 Tons, Captain A. Stoker,
WILL SAIL about the 3rd April for SINGAPORE and KOBE. No Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage and full particulars apply to:—
MESSRS. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, Bombay.

OPEN from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADMISSION REDUCED to 8 Annas.
CHILDREN, 4 Annas.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 2nd April, 1903, at 3 P. M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Appointment of the President of the Corporation for the year 1903-1904.
2. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a Government Resolution appointing Mr. C. P. F. Young, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, as President of the Tribunal of Appeal for a period of one year.
3. Letter from Mr. K. M. Shroff—Requesting leave of absence from the Corporation's meeting for three months.
4. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 618 to meet an excess in the contingencies grant for the Assessment Department.
5. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a statement of houses to which additional floor or floors have been allowed to be added during the half-year ending 31st December 1902.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee.—

6. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 14 for payment of part of the rent due to Government in respect of a piece of land at Bhoiwada Road.
7. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,734 to meet the cost of proposed alterations in rooms at back of Pydhowni Police Station and of re-modeling the drainage arrangements of the station.
8. Recommending that in reply to her petition, praying for a renewal of the license of shop No. 5 and stalls Nos. 183 and 184, Arthur Crawford Markets, Bai Ayeshabai be informed that the matter is not one for the Corporation's interference.
9. Recommending that in reply to his letter, requesting that the closing of the well at premises No. 35, Kolbhat Street, be not insisted on, Mr. Pestonji K. Motiwala, Vakil, High Court, be informed that the matter is not one for the Corporation's interference.
10. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 600 for payment of compassionate allowance due to the family of the late Mr. D. D. Sante, Clerk in the Health Department.
11. Recommending that a letter from Mr. H. S. Ghatty, inviting attention to the re-building of house No. 221-227, Old Nowroda Cross Lane, without a gully on any side, be recorded.
12. Recommending approval to the acquisition of 2851 square yards of land falling within the improvement lines of Pydhowni and Combad Streets for a price not exceeding Rs. 14,146-8-0.
13. Recommending approval to the acquisition of 723 square yards of land at Elphinstone Road for a price not exceeding Rs. 2,187.
14. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the dismissal of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Baria from Municipal Service, Mr. Ruswonji Manekji Mehr-Vaid, Vakil, High Court, be informed that the matter is not one for the Corporation's interference.
15. Forwarding a letter from the Commissioner for orders on the question of the appointment of a "locum tenens" in the absence of the Secretary to the Joint School's Committee on Leave.
16. Letter from Messrs. Kanga and Patell, Solicitors—Giving notice of the intention of their client, Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sethna, to file a suit against the Corporation and against "Mulji Bhowanjidas Barbhaya, Esquire, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Honorable Mr. Pestonjee Meherwanjee Mehta, C.I.E., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Kt., and Meherwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Esquire, the Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Corporation," for having a resolution which was passed on the 12th January, 1903, censuring the conduct of their client, declared illegal, unconstitutional and "ultra vires," and for having it expunged from the records and for such further and other relief as may be necessary, and for costs.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

17. Requesting sanction to Bhaishahwar Street being widened to a width of 10 and 66 feet at places indicated, and to the acquisition of a plot of land falling within the proposed lines.
18. Requesting sanction to the widening of Jail Road north to a width of 40 feet and to the acquisition of a plot of land falling within the proposed lines.
19. Reporting on the subject of giving an extra assistant to the Chief Accountant and on the present state of efficiency of his office.
20. Requesting modification of the Corporation's resolution regarding the sale to house-owners of materials required for house connections.
21. Recommending that the site occupied by the Fitz-Gerald lamp-post near the Money School be given to the Trustees of the late Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit Memorial Fund for the construction of a fountain and the erection of Mr. Petit's Statue.
22. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Forwarding extracts from the proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 4th March, 1903.

Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary:—

23. Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee during the month of March 1903.
24. Forwarding a quarterly statement of Committees that have not submitted their reports to the Corporation for disposal.
25. Submitting a return showing attendance of Councillors at meetings of the Corporation and its Committees and Sub-Committees, and the changes which have taken place in the constitution of the Corporation and the Standing Committee during the year 1902-03.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation:—

26. Regarding the proposal to alter the regular lines for Nizam Street, Null Bazar.
27. Regarding the representation to be made to the Bombay Improvement Trust for the improvement of insanitary areas to Award.
28. Regarding the proposal to sell to Mr. Dhunjibhai Bomanji a Municipal latrine and lavatory at Mazagaon Koliwada.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

29. From Mr. A. G. Visgas—For appointing a Committee to form plots, if desirable, a scheme for the building of sanitary quarters for the poor and working classes of the City.

By order of the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 21st March, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

BEST QUALITY.

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
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NORTH BRITISH RUBBER TYRE COMPANY, LD.

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TYRE for 13-4 Channel Rs. 2-6 per foot.
Do. for 1 1¼ " " 1-14 "
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7, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

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FISH EATERS.—FISH KNIVES and FORKS, Electroplated Nickel Silver Blades and Forks with Xylonite Handles. Six pairs in case Rs. 25, Twelve pairs in case Rs. 50.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder, Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

REMOVAL.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, will REMOVE their Studio from 1st April, 1903, from Whiteaway Laidlaw Building to Sobhag Mahel, the first house on Walkeshur Road. Please note the change of address.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Meadows Street, Fort.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

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NEW Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent double fly with bathroom complete 40 lbs. Catalogues Free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

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INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

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REPAIRS to WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY of every description executed promptly and carefully. Charges Moderate.—SURSETJEE CAWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for diseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—By Special Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR, Ready laid PHAETON and TONGA between WATHAR, PANCHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. For Rates write to N. FRAMJI ARDESHIR & Co., Government Mail Contractors, Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Phaetons and Tongas for WATHAR, PANCHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR, For rates apply to BAPOO SHERKUR, Wai.

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay Fancy Prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8, G. and J. Cover Rs. 13.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-3-3 per case, at Baodora

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CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each, prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PAY a VISIT to JACKERIA EBRAHIM'S SHOP No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Market Police Office, it will repay you. Large Assortment of Goods, and Oilmanstores by every Mail at Fair Rates,

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WEAK MEN & DELICATE WOMEN.—Peter's Brain Panacea is for you! The great invigorating tonic of the day for the Nerve Muscle and Brain.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18, Abdool Rehman Street Bombay.

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LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
" 6 Months	4½
" 12 Months	5
" 2 Years	5½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.	
Calcutta,	Singapore.	Foochow.	
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.	
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.	
Tesiping.	Manila	Kobe.	
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu. (Philippines).	New York	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa;

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal town throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interests allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Mount Hilda," the Ridge, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture made to order by Benjamin, Roberts and Wimbridge, rich glassware and porcelainware, best plateware, one mahogany English Grand pianoforte by Hawkins, rich table ornaments, first rate engravings in frames, glass door library book cases, valuable books, gas lamps, English clocks, English ice-boxes, one handsome strong English-built brougham by Windover, one country-bred horse, goss in harness, one handsome strong American gig, one fast and showy waler pony, sets of harness, cows, goats, &c., the property of DADIBA MERWANJI DALAL, Esq.

Property of other gentlemen—

1 handsome strong brougham, built by the Fort Coach Factory, in good condition.

1 ebonized square pianoforte by 'Schiedmayer' in very good condition.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIRTS, SAILOR CAPS, COTTON HOSE AND FANCY SHAWLS.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Gunny Hamid :—

24 cases shirts (cotton).
8 cases sailor's caps.
17 cases cotton hose.
11 cases fancy shawls.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the surplus stock of an English trading firm :—

Consisting of glass and crockeryware, photographic requisites, artists' materials, medicine chests, games, hardware, leather goods, cutlery, ilnware, stoves, hat boxes, folding cots, coffee pots, electric call bells, &c. &c.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods :—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built landau with rubber-tyred wheels.
1 powerful grey arab 14-2, 5 years old, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 bay waler gelding, 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 thorough-bred brown Australian mare, 7 years old, 15.1, broken to saddle, believed sound.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the "Heavy House," Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, opposite Mr. Tata's new Hotel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, also English made furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best plated ware, by Reed and Barton, one large clock striking hour and half hour, one Mahogany square pianoforte by Sounes & Co., bronze table ornaments, glass door book cases, mahogany almyras, drawing room suit upholstered with rich tapestry, Amritsar carpets Singapore cane chairs, English ice box with refrigerator, one gentleman's swift bicycle, a large collection of valuable books, &c., the property of Rev. Mr. M. H. MOODY.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst. at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Palli Hill, Bandora, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, one mahogany full-size tilliard table with balls, cues, marking board and lamp complete, by John Robert and Co., Hink's and Ditmar's windproof lamps, rich velvet pile carpets, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures in frame, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots large iron water tanks, pigeon and fowl house with pigeon and fowls, fern house, &c., &c. the property of THOMAS H. MOORE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants (suitable for decorating drawing and dining rooms) consisting of palms, roses, begonias, crotons, dracaena, eucharies, adiantum, marants, lily, aralia, chrysanthemum, cuns, oleander, &c., &c., the property of Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. H. CROWE.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th March, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bijou Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and porcelainware, plateware, gymnathelic square piano by Rose & Co., English ice box, rich carpets, windproof lamps, door curtains and checks, table ornaments, fancy cane furniture, etc., the property of L. B. EYRES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Flagstaff Hill, Rani Tank Road, Parel, the very valuable and handsome substantial made blackwood and teakwood diningroom, drawingroom and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glasswase, plateware, large size cooking stove with water boiler, carpenter's English tool box, Brussels and Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, fancy door curtains, windproof lamps, China and rare mattings, garden plants in pots, &c. the property of A. W. WILSON Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Bowen House," opposite Green's Mansion, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware crockery and glassware, mahogany square pianotorte by Rose and Co. nine stops, church organ by Bell (Rose & Co.), ringer's sewing machine on stand in good order, mahogany sideboard, windproof lamps, rich table ornaments, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c. the property of F. P. MCALPIN Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Anglo-Indian Association Building, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, &c., the property lately in the use of Dr. LAURIE, R.I.M.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF THE SILVER MILL AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Rampurasi Mulchand, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of August, 1900, the following property, viz :—

Firstly.—All that piece of leasehold ground situate at Chinchpoogly without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,650 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward F. No. 1071 (2) street No. 31A. and bounded on the east, west, and north by the property of the Lessors and on the south by Kala Chowki Road.

Secondly.—All that piece of leasehold vacant ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 327 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward F. No. 1071, and bounded on the east by land belonging to Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co Ltd., on the west by the property of the said Company, on the north by the property of the said Company, and on the south by the said Kala Chowki Road together with the engine, boiler and machinery in and about the said premises, the whole being used as a cotton mill and are known as Silver Mill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Unwalla and Feroshaw, Solicitors for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay 25th March, 1903.

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ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES,

5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 2, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phial, of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.

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NOTES.

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NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

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There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2

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BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL. B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

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(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

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THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 23.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 89 3/4 = — 1/2
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 99 1/4 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £106 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 86 = — 1/16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 22 3 8 = unchanged
2 months hence ..... 22 3/16 = + 1/16
Spot in New York ..... 48 1 2 = unchanged

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25.16 1/2 = — 1/4
Berlin ..... 20.50 1/4 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4.87 1/4 = + 1/8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 pr ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ..... 3 5/8 pr ct = do
6 " " ..... 3 1/2 pr ct = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 pr ct = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 pr ct = do

INTEREST—
Day to-day loans ..... 3 3/4 pr ct = — 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 3 5/8 pr ct = unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £225,000.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 9 5-8. March-April. Tone dull.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2. April-May. Sellers. Tone dull.

Rapeseed.—Brown 32 1-4. April-May. Sellers. Tone dull.

Coffee in New York 5 1-2.

Arrivals.—Steamer Idar.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5·38 — 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 16,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·21 —1	5·23 —3	5·25 —4	5·25 —4
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·25 —4	5·17 —4	4·81 —5	4·64 —5	4·49 —5

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 14,000 bales.
Do. last year ..... 15,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 3,000 "
" Continent ..... 31,000 "
Mid-Uplands ..... 10·5 — 10
Futures, month of March ..... 9·33 — 10
Do. do. July ..... 9·74 — 3

In New Orleans—
Spot 9 3-4
Futures month of June ..... 9·35 — 3
Do. September ..... 8·36 — 4
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 23rd March, 1903 :—

Cotton ..... 21,210 bales.
Wheat ..... 3,490 cwts.
Linseed ..... 23,841 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds ... 6,453 "
Gingellyseed ..... 13,032 "
Poppyseed ..... 338 "
Groundnuts ..... 933 "
Castorseed ..... 10,075 "
Rice ..... 19,347 "
Myrabollams ..... 3,910 "
Cottonseed ..... 16,307 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Coin Rs. 30,000 ex s Arabia from Marseilles.
Gold Coin Rs. 2,25,000 ex s Imperator from Alexandria.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.
Bank T. r. ..... 1s. 3 31-32d, to 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A... 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do ..... 1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-4
Marks 3 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 117
Shanghai 30 do do 158 1-2
Japan 30 do do 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.
Cash ..... Rs. 98 12
1st Settlement ..... Rs. 98 12
2nd do. ..... Rs. 98 13

Money Market—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 2nd October 4 per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 12th March 7 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th February 8 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do. 8 do.

SEEDS.
Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. Rs. a. p.
Ready 7 7
Forward April-May 7 7
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore Ready ... 5 6
Do Forward April-May ... 5 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... 5 11
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May ... 6 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 7 6
Forward April-May ..... 7 4 to 7 5
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready 22 8
Forward April-May. ... 23 4
Groundnuts—Tone steady.
Ready ..... 34 0 to 34 4
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready... 34 8
25 " " " ... 33 4
50 " " " ... 32 8
Black Kutnee " " ... 30 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone ..... steady.
Estimated sales 7,000
Total imports 17,000

March-April.	Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July
5·22 +1	5·24 +1	5·23 +1	5·23 +1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·23 +1	5·18 +1	4·85 +1	4·65 +1	4·60 +1

COTTON.—The market is steady for spot with a small enquiry from exporters and mills. The Sutta market is irregular, with a fair amount of excitement over to-morrow's settlement both in Bengals and Broach.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	175	167	160	25 March
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	190	181	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	188	180	...	do.
Belati M. G	191	183	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	179	171	do.
Damaegaum Poolgaum M.G.	197	189	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee	198	190	...	do.
Akola do)				
Khamgaum do)	194	185	...	do.
Karanja do)				
Broach do	234	222	225	do.
Do. do	230	...	...	25 April.
Bhownugger do	208	198	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	204	194	180	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	219	do.
Westerns	...	...	205	do.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger.
The Manchester Market has been quiet
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... 89 3-4!
3 per cent Rentes 99 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 103
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 66
Bar Silver 22 3-8

The sum of about £225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE 18th ultimo was an epoch in the annals of the history of the city of Hangchow, at least to many of the wives of the Mandarins of the place, who met for the purpose of forming themselves into an Anti-Foot-Binding Society. These ladies are either wives or daughters of officials. The wife of a well-known official was chosen President of the Society. The ladies, over 40 in number, who signed the pledge did so on the understanding that they were to unbind not only their own feet but those of their children, and to use their influence in every way to do away with the cruel practice. An interesting feature of the meeting was the discussion of the style of shoe that should be used. A woman who had been educated in a Christian school was present; her feet were not only natural in size but beautifully neat, and comfortably clad.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senior) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BASKETT—March 16, at Bezwada, of pneumonia, Scott McNeil, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A Baskett.

HASLETT—March 8, at Mussoorie, the wife of W Haslett, late District Superintendent, Punjab Police.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water 9-23m., 10-8s. Low water, 3-12m., 3-12s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

Wilson Philological Lectures, University Hall, 5-30 p. m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Delhi Durbar Scenes, 6-30 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Turkistan entered and the steamer Khaliff left the dock on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Gloomin, Elba, and Circassia entered and the steamer Gairlock left the dock on Monday.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 5-30 p.m. Paper to be read: "The Angelology of the Arabs," by Colonel A. S. Jayakar, I. M. S. (retired).

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—His Excellency the Count of Mahem, who owns extensive properties both in Portugal and Goa, arrived here on Sunday by rail from Marmagoa, and proceeded to Damaun on Monday to visit his daughter, the Hon'ble Mrs. Nuno Campos, wife of the present Governor of that Portuguese colony in India.

VAGRANTS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sub-inspector Fitch charged Henry Hall, a European, with being a vagrant. The accused admitted that he had no visible means of subsistence and was willing to go to the Workhouse. The Magistrate declared the accused a vagrant and ordered him to be sent to the Workhouse.—Charles O'Kelly, a vagrant, was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup with failing to return to the Workhouse. The accused said that he had obtained leave from the Workhouse which expired at 4 p. m. on the 17th instant, but as he got drunk, he did not return. The Magistrate sentenced him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Captain Prevost, the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 7 p. m., to-day, at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s :—

March ..... A Frangesa ..... Costa
Song (Cornet Solo) ..... The Dear Home Land ..... Slaughter
Valse ..... Kate Kearney ..... Cone
Selection ..... Rem of Baife ..... Godfrey
Intermezzo .... Orynthia ..... Hume
Selection ..... Rose of Persia ..... Sullivan
Oboe Solo ..... Stars of the Night ..... Taylor

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Cahabildas, resumed the inquiry into the case in which Teju Kaya, a Municipal contractor, charged Sitaram Laximan, another Municipal contractor, with defamation. The case has been reported. Mr. Bicning, instructed by Mr. Bharucha, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Moos, defended the accused. Laxman Shamrow said he was clerk in accused's firm since 21 months or so. Prior to that he was employed in Teju's service for about five years. On the day tenders were to be presented in the Municipal Office he heard a conversation between Khimji and Teju to the effect that they should not interfere with each other's tenders. Accused had gone to Poona after his son's death, and he did not attend the firm's place of business. While the tender forms were being filled up in the Municipal Office, there was some conversation held between Khimji and Teju as to what rates were to be filled in. On the following day Khimji made inquiries in the Municipal Office, and informed accused that their rates were higher than Teju's. Accused inquired, why higher? Khimji said Teju by changing the tenders had thus cheated them. Accused asked why higher rates were tendered at all, particularly as he had asked Parashram to fill up the same rates as were in force for the existing contract. Khimji said Parashram had not mentioned to him about those rates. Then they all (witness, Khimji, and accused) came to the conclusion that Parashram must have acted in collusion with Teju. The letter to the Commissioner was written by witness under accused's instructions.—Further inquiry was adjourned till this afternoon.

COUNTERFEITING COIN.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the Bombay High Court, on Thursday, disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperator against Mannappa Bin Ningappa. The accused was convicted, on his own plea of guilty, of counterfeiting coin, and was sentenced by Mr. C Roper, Additional Session Judge of Bijapur, to transportation for eight years.

Mr. Roper, in his judgment, said: The prisoner pleads guilty to all three charges, i.e. under Sections 232, 234, and 235, Indian Penal Code, and is convicted on this plea of an offence punishable under Section 232. It is unnecessary to record convictions under the lesser sections. The sole extenuating feature in the case is that the prisoner has freely admitted his guilt. His counsel urges that Iriya, whom accused involves along with himself, was more guilty than the accused. The reverse, however, is really the truth. Accused admits that the instruments were made and the coins counterfeited in his own house. The instruments are some of them very delicate, and undoubtedly betray the fact that accused is an offender of long standing. His offence is very serious indeed. If he had not told the truth and pleaded for mercy, I should have passed a ten years' sentence. There must be numbers of houses where this offence is being indulged in, and example is very necessary when it is detected. He is sentenced to transportation for eight years.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal summarily.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hour ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results.—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Death from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	12	8	14
B Mandvi, Chanchla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	33	24	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pamanwady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwadas	51	40	63
D Chetwady, Girgaum, Goowalia Tank, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	40	37	47
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	52	52	83
Parel, Sewri and Sion	21	14	22
Mahim and Worli	39	34	42
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	18
Total	251	222	320
Total plague deaths to date	219,859	111,193	
Same date last year	70	109	247

PLAGUE AT BANDRA.

The following attacks and deaths were reported during the 24 hours within the limits of the Bandra Municipality :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
21st March	2	2
22nd March	2	2
23rd March	2	3

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,984 as against 1,775 during the previous week. Of the total number 1,270 died of plague and 85 of small-pox, the figures for the preceding week being 1,035 and 69, respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,676 which included 751 deaths from plague.

THE ADVENTURES OF A EURASIAN GIRL.

AT the Bombay High Court, on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperator against Sardarbu, wife of Shah Mahomed Badharkhan. The accused and four other women were charged before Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in December last, with kidnapping a girl from lawful guardianship. Accused No. 1, the appellant, was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for six months. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The five accused women were committed to the Sessions Court for trial on a charge of having kidnapped Eurasian girl a Harriet Prim, with intent to compel her marriage against her will. There being no evidence to show that any marriage contemplated would have taken place against the will of Harriet Prim, Mr. Batchelor altered the charge to one of kidnapping under Section 363 of the Penal Code. The offence was alleged to have taken place in Ahmedabad city on 22nd July last, and the short facts were these. Harriet Prim, a Eurasian girl under sixteen years of age, was the daughter of George Prim, an engine-driver on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Her mother being dead, and her father constantly absent on railway service, Harriet lived near the railway station in Ahmedabad with her elder brother, Thomas Prim. About the middle of July last, Harriet began to attend the Convent School in the Mirzapur Ward, and had met and spoken to accused No. 1, who used to come to Thomas Prim's premises to see the watchman there. On the evening of the 21st July accused No. 1 asked Harriet to visit her at her house, and the following morning she left home in a shigram, pretending that she was going to school and taking her school books with her; but getting out of the shigram near her school she walked on, and near the three gates hired another shigram, in which she drove to the house of accused No. 1. The latter and Harriet then drove in a shigram, the horse of which shied and fell, and then they transferred themselves to another shigram and drove to the house of No. 5, where Harriet stayed for some hours, and where No. 1 brought her some food. She gave the girl three rupees as a present, and made her put on the Mussalman clothes which she had brought, saying she would get her married to a rich Mahomedan. Another shigram was called and accused No. 1 and Harriet—the latter veiled and dressed like a Mahomedan woman—drove to the house of accused No. 2, who was asked to find a lodging for Harriet. The latter stayed the night there. Next day, about 3 p. m., accused Nos. 3 and 4 came to the house, saying that accused No. 1 had sent them for her. Thereupon Harriet put off her Mahomedan dress, which she left with her school books in the house of No. 2, and having resumed her English clothes, set out with Nos. 3 and 4 in a shigram to the house of No. 3, where, on the third storey of the house, Nos. 3 and 4 induced her to put off her English dress and put on the Hindu saree and petticoat. After the party had been sitting idle there for a few minutes, they were surprised by the arrival of Thomas Prim with the police. Thomas Prim and his brother-in-law J. T. Brady, an Inspector of Hackneys in the city, had been prosecuting a vigorous and diligent search for Harriet, and Brady was the first to obtain a clue. Mr. Batchelor, upon the evidence, found that Harriet was under 16 years of age, and that the kidnapping was proved against No. 1, but not against the other accused, who were acquitted and discharged. No. 1 was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

INDENTORS AND AGENTS.

AT the Bombay Small Causes Court yesterday before a Full Bench, consisting of Mr. Rustomjee M. Patel, the Chief Judge, and Mr C P R Young, the Second Judge, Mr Brown, of Messrs Brown and Co, appeared on behalf of Messrs F Fischer and Co., and applied for a rule nisi for a revision of the decision given by his Honour, the Chief Judge, in the suit brought against his client by Messrs Smith Brothers. The plaintiffs in the Lower Court sought to recover from the defendants Rs 200, being the amount of damages sustained by them by reason of the defendants' failure to take delivery of certain goods alleged to have been indented for by the defendants under two indents, and in the alternative the plaintiffs claimed the above amount as damages sustained by them by reason of the defendants' failure to accept and pay for two drafts drawn by the plaintiffs on Abdul Kadur Mamomad Ali, and which the plaintiffs contended the defendants had, in terms of the indents, bound themselves to accept and pay as "drawee in case of need."

The learned Chief Judge in the Lower Court held that the "drawee in case of need" was not under the Indian Negotiable Act on the same footing as an acceptor for honour, for which class a separate chapter was devoted in the Act. His Honour said that "drawee in case of need" need not always be an acceptor for honour, his liability was therefore quite different from an acceptor for honour. In the present case the defendants invited themselves, and therefore he could not agree with the attempt made by the defendants' pleader to show that the "drawee in case of need" was a drawee for honour, and held that the defendants had made themselves liable to pay in case the actual drawee failed. As to the form of action, the learned Chief Judge held that it was not a new one, and that the suit was maintainable in the form in which it was maintained. His Honour decided that the plaintiffs were entitled to a decree for the amount claimed with costs. Mr. Brown, in support of his application, stated that the opinion of the plaintiffs in the Lower Court was that the defendants were the buyers of goods under the indents and were guarantors for the payment. He (Mr. Brown) submitted that the suit was not one against a buyer and guarantor, but one for damages for the non-payment of the drafts. By the indents the defendants agreed that the drafts be drawn on them "in case of need." Mr. Brown argued that the term "in case of need" only meant that the plaintiffs had drawn on Abdul Kadur and the defendants should find him out in the bazaar so that their draft might not be dishonoured. The defendants had only contracted to pay the drafts "in case of need." Mr. Brown submitted that the learned Chief Judge had erred in holding that the suit was maintainable in the form in which it had been maintained.

The Court granted the rule.

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Cahabildas, Shadram Tobaram, cashier in the firm of Phulchand Laximanayan, at Kalkadevi Road, appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8,701 on the 18th instant, the property of his employers, Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared to prosecute. Raganath Tirkharam, manager in the firm, was examined in support of the complaint. Accused's defence was that he lost Rs 1,700 in speculation, and gave Rs. 3,000 to Jagannath Ishwardas, and Rs. 4,000 to Lalji mal Gulabrai for safe custody, the two latter being his acquaintances he did not ask from them receipts of the amounts deposited. Accused was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and Rajputana and at Neemuch, Agra and Jhansi and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka and Ahmednagar.

Temperature is very cool in the extreme north and about normal elsewhere. The maximum varied from 77° at Lahore to 105° at Cuddapah and Bellary, and the minimum from 51° at Lahore to 81° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Lahore, Allahabad, Mangalore and Masulipatam. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—A few drops fell at Colombo.

Weather.—Yesterday's Simla report says :—"The barometer has again commenced falling in West Persia and skies are thickly clouded in that region."

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1903.

FOR OUR BETTER DEFENCE.

In the House of Commons the other day Mr. Balfour moved an important resolution with a view of affording an opportunity to discuss the new Committee of Defence. The motion he asked his colleagues to approve was that in the opinion of the House the growing needs of the Empire require the establishment of the Committee of Defence on a permanent footing. Explaining in what respects the present Committee differ from that which it replaces Mr. Balfour stated that the general practice of the old Committee was to take up points referred to it from time to time by the Cabinet. The new scheme, however, is a much more extensive one. The idea is to make it the duty of the Committee to survey as a whole the strategic, naval, and military needs of the Empire to deal with the complicated questions which are all essential elements in that general problem, and to revise from time to time its own previous decisions so that the Cabinet may always have information at its disposal. Power to revise its own decisions is an important function. For that purpose it will require to keep careful records not only of those decisions but of the reasons which led it to arrive at them. The old Committee kept no records, and on occasions could not help but stultify itself. Even during the continuance of a single administration, as Mr. Balfour remarked, it might well happen that the conditions of a problem changed, and had to be reconsidered by the Defence Committee of the Cabinet. In such an event enormous additional labour was entailed. Then again there are many things in which there is discontinuity between successive administrations drawn from the two sides of the House. But it goes without saying that there ought to be no discontinuity in the naval and military policy of the Empire and the adoption of the new system seems the only one practicable by which such a desideratum can be acquired. The record of course need in no way bind the Committee; but it will be the means of laying before them at a moment's notice all the considerations affecting a given question and will enable them to avoid pitfalls of whose existence they had no conception, and obviate the necessity of discussing each and every proposition "de novo." Mr. Balfour foreshadowed the supersession of the old Committee in his recent speech at Liverpool; but he did not fully explain the manner in which the Committee would be formed, neither did he define its functions. Government's idea is that there must be a nucleus in order to secure continuity, and that nucleus is to be composed by the Lord President, the Prime Minister, the Secretary for War, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the non-Cabinet members, the First Sea Lord, the Commander-in-Chief, and the heads of the Naval and Military Intelligence Departments.

It was not to be supposed that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman would not raise objections. In the first place he condemned Mr. Balfour for taking advantage of an idle day on which the Government were not prepared with any other business. Still he was forced to admit that they were all agreed as to the necessity of taking a broad and comprehensive view of the military and naval needs of the country. He told the House, however, that as to the manner in which that could be secured widely varied opinions were held. The soundest argument that he could adduce against the formal approval of the scheme was the inconsistent one that they had not had time to consider what was the real nature of the proposal. The House had had sufficient time, and Sir Henry was driven to traverse the subject in order to put his followers out of favour of the scheme. As to the constitution of the permanent nucleus his objections were particularly weak. It could not be permanent because commanders-in-chief changed and ministers changed still oftener. The decisions of the Committee would have revised by the Cabinet who had to keep their mind open to other considerations than those which a Committee of Defence would have in view. There is the rule. It is in that very point that the strength of the scheme is to be found. An efficient check on any disposition to spend the public money is thus provided. He could not deny the advisability of obtaining and preserving a record of the opinions of professional advisers, but the class of considerations which prevailed with the Cabinet as a whole of accepting or rejecting their advice could not he thought be given without the greatest inconvenience to the public interest. It was not necessary to mention the fact; for the record will have to be kept with the utmost secrecy that our enemies may not be able to put their finger on our weakest spot. And if, as was suggested, a Minister might be entitled to make a statement to the House as to a certain subject having been discussed, his discretion would end there. The proceedings of the Committee would not be available. Sir Charles Dilke scattered the objections of his chief to the winds, pointing out the wisdom of the arrangement, under which the Prime Minister is bound to keep considerations of finance in view and Cabinet responsibility, will be still preserved. What was asked and what was agreed upon is the reform and strengthening of our advisory Committee.

The additional members of the Committee will be men best able to assist by their experience and advice. As Mr. Balfour was at pains to explain, it would be absurd for the Committee to discuss any money scheme without asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take part in its deliberations, or any problem connected with the defence of Indian or Foreign relations without asking the Secretary for India or the Foreign Secretary. Any other member of the Cabinet who may be required to assist in the deliberations of the Committee will be temporarily attached to it, and in this manner it will be impossible for the Committee to come to any conclusions without first having had the benefit of the fullest information from those best able to give it. The new measure may be an experimental one, but it is difficult to find how it could be improved. The new Committee surpasses the old one in having upon it a body of experts who can discuss problems with the assistance of Cabinet Ministers after taking the evidence of those whose opinions are of value. Mr. Balfour did well to advise the House not to expect it to be infallible, and not to expect too much from it. In the many criticisms of the English Military system which have been made during the last few years, he said, he had heard it thrown out that everything went smoothly in war if only those most qualified by knowledge and general ability had fully considered the problem beforehand. But war is much too full of surprises to make any prophecy by any set of prophets certain and the best laid schemes often gang agley.

RUSSIA'S TRANSVAAL.

THE find of rich gold deposits in Manchuria promises to confront the Russian Government with a difficulty similar to that which faced the late South African Republic as a result of the gold discovery in the Transvaal. On the river Zheltuga in the Amur region, gold was found some time ago, and the rush of foreigners to the place led to the organization of what has been described as a "Russian Republic." More recently still there has been another rich find in the neighbourhood of Blagoveschensk, and the formation of a second "Republic" is threatened. The auriferous discoveries in both cases have been made on the Chinese side of the Amur, and permits to work the deposits have been granted to Count Afraxin. When Russia agreed to the withdrawal of her troops from Manchuria there was a considerable rush to the gold district, and the agents of Count Afraxin were obliged to organise an armed force to protect their claims. The influx of gold seekers is, however, increasing rapidly, and as the foreigners who are attracted to the neighbourhood are, as is always the case in such circumstances, largely composed of riff-raff, the situation is shaping so that interference by the Russian Government will shortly become necessary. The search for gold and the free consumption of drink are always closely related, and while the gold deposits of the Amur region are said to be exceptionally rich, the liquor dealers are also finding that the field yields great wealth which need not be sought for beneath the surface. An enormous trade in spirits is being done, and in a very short period the gold seekers have consumed a two years' output of the Moscow distilleries. Since the closing of private vodka distilleries in Russia by the establishment of the Government monopoly the ousted spirit distillers have got rid of their supplies by phenomenal exports of vodka to the new gold fields. Now that these supplies are being exhausted a company financed by the Russo-Chinese Bank has been formed to establish a distillery on the spot. Between the gold mining and the liquor interests, and the agitation which will arise in a colony comprised of many of the least reputable characters of all nations Russia will shortly have a very pretty problem to deal with, and it will be interesting to note how she will proceed to deal with it. One thing is tolerably certain, and that is that Russia will pay very little regard to any aspirations of the "Uitlanders" which conflict with her own right of controlling the gold field as she thinks fit.

THE SELECTION OF POLO PONIES.

CAPTAIN E. D. MILLER, in a current magazine, supplies some useful hints in the selection of polo ponies. He is speaking, of course, from the point of view of the player in England, but those who take an interest in the game in this country will doubtless be able to appreciate his remarks. He thinks that a pony which has been well hunted, especially by a lady, makes a good polo pony very quickly. Two of the best ponies he has bought had been ridden hard to hounds by ladies in Ireland for two seasons. In England he advocates the selection of Argentine and American ponies rather than the home bred article, for the simple reason that the danger of their having been run in harness is obviated. Many of the home-bred ponies, although excellent little mounts for ordinary purposes, have been knocked to pieces in harness in their early youth. Argentines are, however, subject to one rather common defect; they are too often unsound as regards eyes and feet. American ponies which have been driven after cattle very quickly learn the game and are worth all the money that may be paid for them. Of course, as Captain Miller points out, the value of an untrained polo pony depends very greatly on how it has been broken. A pony that has been hunted and really well ridden may have been broken to stop and turn just like a polo pony. And in that case its training for the game will be very brief and very simple. On the other hand these untrained animals may take years before they become really handy at the game of polo. The advantage of buying North American and Argentine ponies at home, of course, lies in their cheapness. A really good American animal can be purchased for £75, and a presentable pony may be had for less. One great advantage, says Captain Miller, about buying Americans for regimental polo is that, whereas all will be fairly good mounts and make good polo ponies in the long run, they are bound to vary considerably in point of adaptability to the game and experience. Among a dozen there are pretty to be, say six, easy players, two of higher class but difficult to ride, and four with little or no experience of the game, and these can then be apportioned according to the riding and playing capabilities of the different officers. A good American pony for regimental polo should be obtained at very little over £50, says Captain Miller, so that if all he claims for them be correct, the advantage in buying them is very great. He holds that the selection of such ponies is cheaper than buying double the number of green ponies at half the price.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN INDIA.

SIR JOHN ELIOT, M. A., the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories, has written a text-book of instructions for observers of the Indian Meteorological Department. In view of the fact that the observers of the Meteorological Department are as a rule supposed to be competent officers and not merely students, probably there are some people who will be inclined to doubt the necessity of a volume which bears a good deal of resemblance to a work on practical physics. But that such a work is not only useful but necessary is certain, especially in the case of native observers. At one time the "Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum" was the guide of the observer, and not only is that work no longer in print, but such a large number of changes have been made in the methods of taking and recording observations in this country that that volume is no longer reliable. Sir John Eliot's book deals only with practical work at the observatories, and is confined largely to a description of the various instruments in use, the precautions to be taken to maintain them in good order, and the proper methods of reading the instruments and of taking and recording the observations. The writer wastes no space on explanation as to how the readings should be corrected and reduced for inclusion in the Daily Weather Reports; the book deals simply and solely with the first records of observation. Though one is prepared to grant that it would be difficult to find, as a whole, a class of men better fitted to perform these duties than the native observers of the Indian observatories, yet it is very plain that there are many ways in which their methods may be improved. The dilatoriness which is the outstanding characteristic of the average Indian does not escape them, and it is no doubt to remove this and other blemishes on what may otherwise be regarded as really good work that this volume is issued. It will be very difficult, one would imagine for a meteorological observer to err, whether he were Indian or European, if guided by this volume of instructions, and in view of the importance which attaches to the observations of the meteorological conditions of this country, it would be hard to over-rate the value of the work.

MR. ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT is at present visiting various places in Gujerat and making inquiries into the condition of agriculture and the people in that Province. At Ilao he was presented with a numerously signed address extolling his work on behalf of the people.

PERTHSHIRE Conservatives of the more virile type are very sore over the Liberal walk-over in the Eastern Division of that county. An "East Perthshire Conservative" writes that among "the upper classes in the constituency not one in ten takes the slightest interest in politics," and that "the reasons put forward for not running a candidate would find credence nowhere outside the District Asylum."

THE increased duty on tea to which the Bengal Chamber have directed Government's attention, is to India perhaps the most serious of all the changes effected in the Persian Tariff. As far as the details are known, tea valued at 7d., per lb. will pay 100 per cent or an increase of 95 per cent in the duty. This is, however, but an example, if the most significant of the manner in which Russia has manipulated the Persian customs in her favour.

A GOOD and useful custom seems to have silently and almost unnoticed slipped out of the quarterly "Army List." It used always to be customary to place under each regimental heading, the date on which the regiment was raised. Not much space was taken up with this brief announcement, it was of historic value, and naturally a source of pride, more especially to the older regiments. This record of dates was also of general interest to the general public, and might with advantage be re-instated in the "Army List."

WE trust that Lord Kitchener's attention will be directed to the question of believing the soldiers of the Native Army of duties which should properly be discharged by the police. If a return were called for showing exactly in each military district the guards and escorts furnished by troops, it would be seen at once that arrangements made in days immediately following the Mutiny are still maintained. Then the country was still in a state which justified the employment of soldiers instead of police; but now those conditions have completely passed away. Moreover, of late years, the military police in the various Provinces, as distinguished from the ordinary constables, with routine duties of watch-and-ward, have been greatly improved. Their numbers have been increased, they are better drilled, and they have smooth-bore breech loaders instead of the old Enfield rifles. They are, in short, a useful and trustworthy body of men. This being so, there is no reason why they should not relieve small detachments of troops that are now told off for civil work. Without entering into details, we may say that the military police, when available, should furnish all escorts for treasure when under movement for civil purposes. It can surely be no part of a soldier's work to escort coolies, say, in Calcutta, pushing handcarts laden with rupees, or dragging them empty back to the Mint.

CANADA claims to be the only part of the Empire with a Minister of Commerce—Sir Richard Cartwright—who gives undivided attention to that important office. In New Zealand and various States of the contiguous Commonwealth, the Minister of Commerce has to administer other departments as well.

THE big blast of the "Lion's Mouth" rock on the Kadugannawa Incline on the Ceylon Railway took place on the 18th instant, and was most successful, the greater portion of the rock breaking up and going over the precipice. The amount of dynamite used was 3 cwts., placed in 16 holes, 18 to 20 feet deep. The blasting was effected by means of electricity.

AMERICANS in England delight in visiting mediæval churches and castles all over the country. Everything is so new and modern in the States that the historic interest surrounding ancient buildings comes as a welcome change. It looks like turning the tables, therefore, to learn that "down in old Virginy," in the Delaware Peninsula, there still stands a relic of Colonial days—Hungars Church, to wit—now 249 years old. This charming old church, built by Stephen Charlton in 1654, was the successor of a still older church destroyed in 1826, whose Communion vessels, a complete set, are still in use at Eastville.

THE following resolution has been introduced in the State Senate of Texas:—"Whereas there are many Dukes, Lords, and Counts touring the United States, seeking matrimonial alliance with our most accomplished and richest marriageable young ladies, and being desirous of protecting them from being deceived and duped, therefore be it resolved that the Committee on Federal Relations be requested to bring in a Bill providing for the taxation and licensing of foreign Dukes, Lords, and Counts, both real and genuine, bogus and fraudulent, found in the State of Texas, and providing severe penalties for violation of the said law, to the end that the young women of Texas may be protected against engaging in speculations of such a risky and dangerous character as investing in such enterprise."

THE NEW FOURTH PARTY.

A CONSERVATIVE "CAVE" AND ITS REVOLT.

(BY SCRUTATOR.)

THE debate and division on Mr. Ernest Beckett's amendment to the Address had an interest of their own for the House of Commons, quite apart from the actual questions of military policy under discussion.

For the House knew, though perhaps the general public did not, that this amendment had been chosen as the first demonstration in force by the party of Tory reformers which has quietly come into existence during the past few months.

The new group has been organised in an unobtrusive fashion, and its members kept their own counsel in the recess, and made no parade of their proceedings; so that the vigour and solidarity they exhibited in the debate and the respectable show they made in the division lobby came as revelation to most people, including the occupants of the front Ministerial benches.

When it is remembered, writes Scrutator in the "Daily Express," that Lord Randolph Churchill's Fourth Party began with only four members, and at its best days only numbered seven, it will be seen that a revolting section, which in its very first division can cast eighteen Ministerial votes against the Government, is not to be despised.

Indeed, the Conservative Whips were seriously alarmed at the outlook in the course of Tuesday afternoon, particularly as they were not quite sure until the last moment what line would be taken by Mr. Redmond and his followers. The "cave" had, at any rate, placed the Government in the humiliating position of being dependent on the forbearance of the Irish Nationalists—a strange situation for a haughty Unionist and high Imperialist Cabinet, with an overwhelming nominal majority!

TORY SYMPATHY.

Urgent pressure was brought to bear on the Ministerial rank and file, with the result that several of the younger Tories who sympathised with the amendment were induced, like Mr. Yerburgh and Mr. Claude Lowther, to abstain from voting. Otherwise the division would have worked out much less favourably to the Government.

No wonder that Mr. Balfour who began his own Parliamentary career beside Lord Randolph as an insurgent Tory, is very bitter against Winston Churchill, Lord Randolph's son, and loses his habitual suavity of manner in dealing with him. To "hate for arts that caused himself to rise" is natural, even in a philosophic statesman.

The "cave" was formed in various quiet consultations in country houses and London dining-rooms last autumn; and its inventors had arranged something like a plan of campaign before the Christmas recess.

Its first members were a group of young, or moderately young, Conservatives, who are dissatisfied with the rule of the "Hotel Cecil" on both personal and political grounds.

These gentlemen belong for the most part to a very fashionable and aristocratic section of London society, and they are nearly all intimate friends, who share each other's tastes and amusements. Mr. Ernest Beckett, Sir John Dickson-Poynder, Mr. Bromley-Davenport, Colonel Kemp, Major Seely, Mr. Henry Cust, Mr. Ian Malcolm (who married the pretty daughter of Mrs. Langtry), Mr. Claude Hay (the brother of the Earl of Kinnoull), and Major Evans Gordon (who is the husband of the Marchioness of Tweeddale), are all members of a decidedly "smart" set, and for the most part they are persons who have inherited or acquired considerable wealth.

Their politics do not prevent them from "fleeting the time pleasantly" with sport, lavish entertainments, travel, art collections, automobiling, and the other expensive recreations of fashionable people. Yet they have really given attention to politics, and they are not inclined to undervalue their own abilities, which in some cases are considerable.

They have been joined by some able men from outside their own ranks, like Sir Gilbert Parker, the novelist, who is an excellent speaker, with a head for detail, and by Captain Lee, M. P., for the Fareham Division of Hampshire, who was Military Attache at Washington, and is a great authority on all Army matters.

PLENTY OF AMBITION.

In the whole group, and its outlying allies—for there are several other members quite prepared to act with them on occasion—there is plenty of ambition, which does not see much scope for its energies in the present constitution of the Ministerial party. On public as well as private grounds they object to the dominance of the official "gang." They think the Whiggish Torryism of the Cabinet too side-bound and reactionary. Their own tendency is towards a more progressive and democratic policy.

Some of them, like Mr. Hay and Sir John Dickson-Poynder, know something of local questions and local administration. Sir John is an active member of the London County Council, and Mr. Hay is the most "advanced" of the London Tory members. They are disposed to go very far in the direction of social reform.

They thoroughly believe in Mr. Chamberlain's Imperialism; but they have no sympathy with the Government's excessive tenderness for vested interests, with Mr. Long's consideration for monopolists, with Mr. Gerald Balfour's feeble grasp of economic questions, and with the Prime Minister's chill obstructiveness generally. In their view, the time has come for a more effective programme, of domestic legislation and a higher effectiveness in educational, economic and military administration. In fine, they profess themselves anxious to make the newspaper and platform demand for "efficiency" a reality.

WAITING THEIR CHANCE.

But I am inclined to think that these reforming aspirations are a good deal quickened by a sense that their own importance is not likely to be adequately recognised under the present regime.

They feel, not unnaturally, that there is room for some fresh blood in the ranks of the second-rate politicians and placemen who, with a very few exceptions, constitute the King's Government.

They thought that after the General Election, or at any rate on the retirement of Lord Salisbury, there should have been a wholesale reconstruction, with the object of clearing out Ministers like Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Akers-Douglas, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Gerald Balfour, and Mr. Brodrick, who are conspicuously unsuited to fill the highest places in the Executive of the Empire, and of replacing some of the Under-Secretaries and minor Ministers—a particularly weak team—by men of more ability and standing.

The appointment of Earl Percy and Mr. Bonar Law was recognised as a step in the right direction, but it does not go far enough in the opinion of the "cave" men.

The "loyalty" which induces Mr. Balfour to retain his incompetent or mediocre colleagues in their high office is not at all appreciated by these aspiring statesmen in embryo, when they find themselves snubbed and ignored by Ministers whom they regard with ill-concealed contempt. It is Lord Randolph Churchill and the "Marshall-and-Snellgrove" epigram over again.

The Tory guerillas mean to make the lives of certain of the Cabinet Ministers a burden to them, and they will not rest till they have succeeded in driving even the most inveterate "stickers" to despair. At least that is their hope. But they, perhaps, underrate the thickness of certain Ministerial cuticles when office and salary are in question.

The future of the group is an interesting subject for speculation. Will the "cave" collapse, as Tory "caves" so often do? There are, it is true, certain elements of permanence in the present movement, for it responds to a real sentiment of impatience, both in the House and in the Conservative ranks outside, at the indolence and apathy of the Government, and their willingness to "muddle through" whether in war, diplomacy, or legislation. On the other hand, the troglodytes are themselves rather careless and amateurish.

Much depends on the question of their leadership which is not yet decided.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SERIOUS RIOTS IN TRINIDAD.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS BURNED.

TROOPS FIRE ON THE MOB.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Serious rioting has occurred in Trinidad in connection with the obnoxious Water Bill.

The crowd stoned and set fire to the Government buildings which were gutted.

The Governor and Council were escorted through the mob from the burning building after the police had fired to clear away.

Several people were killed and wounded.

The Pallas and the Rocket landed Bluejackets to restore order.

The mob is still excited and dangerous.

RAILWAY RATES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REDUCTION ON NECESSARIES.

The South African Customs Conference has agreed to greatly reduce the railway rates in the Rand from the 1st July on necessaries. A Customs Union in South Africa is also assured.

This result is a great triumph for the Rand Delegates.

THE STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

STILL A TWO POWER STANDARD.

INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT.

In the debate on the Naval Estimates Mr. Forster said that the Government still adhered to the standard of enabling the Navy to meet a combination of any two Powers. He was unable to say whether there had been negotiations with any foreign Governments with a view to a general disarmament.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S MODESTY.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION DECLINED.

Mr. Chamberlain has declined a proffered great demonstration in his honour as he is not desirous of political capital being made out of his tour.

AMNESTY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RELEASE OF CAPE REBELS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Governor of the Cape has agreed to release all political prisoners. Many were released to-day, and the rest will be released in a few days.

THE RAND LABOUR PROBLEM.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CENTRAL AFRICANS.

PROTEST BY MISSIONARIES.

Lord Cranborne informed a Missionary Deputation that waited upon him that the experiment of employing a thousand natives from Central Africa in the Rand Mines will be confined to British Central Africa, and will be carefully watched. If there are any signs of the disastrous effects anticipated by the Deputation the experiment will not be carried further.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

EXCLUSION OF UNDESIRABLES.

CERTIFICATES OF CHARACTER.

In order to exclude undesirable characters from the Army and Militia the Inspector-General of Militia has issued a circular to the effect that every recruit must produce a satisfactory reference as to his character and antecedents. Otherwise the recruiting officer must ascertain that the candidate is suitable before he is finally approved.

Lord Stanley, replying to Lord Hobhouse in reference to the complaints as to the class of recruits in South Africa mentioned on the 18th instant, said that there was no age limit for South African drafts in peace time. Recruits are dispatched as soon as possible, because South Africa is the most suitable training ground.

THE COAL STRIKE IN AMERICA.

AWARD OF THE COMMISSION.

UNION METHODS CONDEMNED.

Press descriptions seem exaggerated. Though the miners claim a victory the details of Mr. Roosevelt's commission award show that the result was largely a compromise. The men's demands were partially granted, but trades union terrorism was severely condemned. The methods employed are described as worse than war and are to be prohibited in future. The masters' stubbornness is also denounced as responsible for driving the men to extremes.

SIR HECTOR MacDONALD.

The absence of Sir Hector MacDonald from the Highland Banquet and the omission of his name from Lord Roberts's speech in the enumeration of the Generals who served with the Brigade in South Africa is the subject of much comment.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The following is the result of the race for the Lincolnshire Handicap :—

Overnorton	1
Portcullis	2
Yhsilante	3

DEATH OF SIR RICHARD GARTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

News has been received of the death at Home of Sir Richard Garth, late Chief Justice of Bengal.

LATER.

In the High Court here, to-day, the Advocate-General and the Senior Vakeel made references before the Chief Justice and the Judges to the loss sustained in the death of the late Sir Richard Garth, and dwelt upon the kindliness, the breadth of view, and the ability of the deceased.

Sir Francis Maclean made a sympathetic reply.

[The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Garth, K. C., late Chief Justice of Calcutta, was the son of the Rev. Richard Lowndes, and was born at Lasham, Hants, in 1820. He changed his name to Garth in 1835. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1847 and went the home circuit. He was M. P. for Guildford in 1866-68. He was nominated Chief Justice of Calcutta in March, 1875, and retired in March, 1883. He was sworn of the Privy Council in February, 1888.]

THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

INCREASED PAY FOR LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

It is understood that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the increased pay to Lieutenant-Colonels of the Army Medical Corps.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.

Sir Montague Turner, Sir Patrick Playfair, Mr. Eggar, Mr. Cruikshank, Mr. Buckland, and Maharaja Kumar Tagore have been elected trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall under the Act just passed. The official trustees are Lord Curzon, Mr. Bourdillon, Mr. Dane, Mr. Cable, and Mr. Greer. Mr. W. Cunningham has been appointed secretary.

CONCESSIONS TO THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

INCREASES OF STAFF SALARIES.

Important concessions are sanctioned for the Ordnance Department. From the 1st proximo Ordnance officers of the first class will receive a staff salary of Rs. 600 monthly, officers of the second class will receive Rs. 500, third class Rs. 400, fourth class Rs. 300, and fifth class Rs. 250. Superintendents of factories on appointment will receive a staff salary of Rs. 600 monthly, and after five and ten years' service as such Rs. 700 and Rs. 800 monthly, respectively. The strength of the departmental warrant and non-commissioned officers is increased by two deputy commissaries, two deputy assistant commissaries, six conductors, twelve sub-conductors, twenty store-sergeants, and three armourer-sergeants.

GOVERNMENT DAIRY MAIDS.

Provision has been made in the military estimates for the next year for the training of dairy maids in the various Government dairies.

BRITISH DOCTOR INVITED TO HERAT.

TO ATTEND THE AFGHAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Captain Fisher, I. M. S, Agency Surgeon, at Meshed, has gone to Herat at the invitation of the Afghan authorities to visit Feramorz Khan, the Afghan Commander-in-Chief, who is suffering from a serious eye complaint. He was to arrive there on the 20th instant.

THE UNIVERSITIES' COMMISSION REPORT.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MADRAS SENATE

MADRAS, MARCH 24.

An emergent meeting of the Madras University Senate was held yesterday evening for the purpose of considering the recommendations of the Universities' Commission regarding the reconstitution of the Senates of the Universities. The Senate discussed the resolutions of the Syndicate on the subject, and on the motion of Sir Bhashyam Iyengar the Senate resolved itself into a committee.

After nearly two hours' discussion, in committee, the Senate adopted by a large majority the following two resolutions : (1.) The Senate believes that the administration of the affairs of this University has been on the whole efficient, and is of opinion that no general reconstitution of the Senate is at present necessary ; (2.) If, notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding the fact that the size of the Madras Senate has never been an impediment to the speedy and efficient transaction of business, it is determined to reconstitute it, the Senate is of opinion that it would be inexpedient to fix the numerical strength at less than 100, exclusive of the ex-officio Fellows, as a lower number will greatly restrict the field whence experts could be selected to serve on the Boards of Studies, and will fail to secure a fair and adequate representation of the various interests and classes referred to in para. 42 of the Universities' Commission report.

These resolutions have to be confirmed by an open meeting of the Senate.

LORD AMPTHILL IN MYSORE.

BANGALORE, MARCH 24.

Sir Donald Robertson, Lady Ampthill, the Hon ble Constance Russell, Mr. Wynch, and Major Giffard have returned from Mysore, leaving Lord Ampthill and a small party in the tiger jungles, whence the news came last night that they had as yet bagged only a panther. They are expected to return here from camp this evening and to go on with the rest of the party to Madras at once.

LATER.

The Governor of Madras and party, who returned from their shooting camp near Mysore to-night had an exceedingly enjoyable time though the tiger proved to be a game and not a cattle killer. It was thus impossible to locate them, and all the beats proved unproductive except for a panther which fell to Captain Fife, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Ampthill. Unfortunately the jungle in the vicinity of the camp took fire a few days before the party arrived, and this disturbed and doubtless drove off the deer which would otherwise have offered good sport.

Lord and Lady Ampthill left Bangalore for Madras to-night.

THE TATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

BANGALORE, MARCH 24.

With regard to the location of the Tata Research Institute in Bangalore nothing has been known since the Mysore Government ceded the required land near the Hebbal Rifle Ranges. The land has been demarcated and jurisdiction over it assigned to British India, and the Government have expressed their willingness to contribute towards the buildings, so that, it would seem the whole matter now lies between Mr. Tata and the Government of India.

PLAGUE IN BANGALORE.

EXPERIMENTS IN DESSICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 24.

A series of fourteen experiments has been carried out in Bangalore by the Plague Department with Sawhney's Dessicator during February and March with a view to ascertaining the actual results of dessication in various types of native houses. The direct object of the experiments was to raise the temperature of each room to the extent in which the plague baccillus cannot exist, this condition being effected with dry heat up to 158 degrees fahrenheit and moist heat (steam) of 122 degrees fahrenheit.

The principle of Sawhney's Dessicator is to draw air into the lower or air chamber by means of a number of flues from which chamber the air passes up into the upper or fire chamber and from this again it is drawn out by means of a set of flues fixed in the lid.

The various fuels used were dry cowdung cakes called bratties, wood, charcoal, and coal, the first two proving much cheaper than charcoal or coal. Pucca or flat-roofed houses gave the most successful results owing to being easily made air tight while tiled roof houses proved unsuitable in nearly every case. There was a great smoke nuisance from bratties and wood which was not so marked in coal, and the fire risk was also greater as the flames protruded as much as two feet from the upper flues.

The area which one dessicator can successfully heat was found to be from 8 feet to 10 feet, and the time occupied in establishing a successful result ranged from 30 to 45 minutes with each quality of fuel. As compared with chemical disinfection dessication occupies a much longer time. In the fourteen experiments only five were completely successful nevertheless the brattie system has caught on among the people in Bangalore district and has achieved much good.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clery Hill, Inspector of Gymnasia, India, goes home on ninety days' leave in May.

An exchange is sanctioned between Major Goldschmidt, Welsh Regiment, and Major de Berry, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

CANADA'S NEW ATLANTIC SERVICE.

London, March 8.—The Canadian Government have invited tenders for a British-owned Atlantic service. The vessels are required to travel at a speed of 18-20 knots, and not to call at foreign ports. The tenderers must state the subsidy required.

THE CLERGY DISCIPLINE BILL.

London, March 8.—Mr. C. A. Cripps, the Conservative member for Stratford, and Vicar-General of the Provinces of York and Canterbury, is introducing a bill to make the bishop's authority effective in doctrine and ritual.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

London, March 8—A serious natural disturbance is reported from Tuxpan, in Mexico. Earth tremblings, accompanied by dense clouds and showers of ashes, mud and stones, for a hundred miles round about Tuxpan, caused a panic among the inhabitants, who fled to the hills.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE BIBLE.

THE EFFECT OF MODERN RESEARCH.

London, March 8.—The Lord Mayor of London presided yesterday at a meeting to inaugurate the Bible Society's centenary. The Premier, Mr. Arthur Balfour, addressed the meeting, and declared that modern researches had made the Bible of greater interest and a more valuable source of spiritual life than was ever possible in the pre-critical days.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

CONSTRUCTION OF KONIEH-EREGLI SECTION.

London March 8.—Arrangements have been completed at Constantinople for the construction in Asia Minor of the Konieh-Eregli Section of the Baghdad Railway.

THE KING'S VISIT TO LISBON.

A BULL-FIGHT TO BE WITNESSED.

London, March 8.—Extensive preparations are being made in Lisbon to entertain King Edward, who will visit the Portuguese capital on his way to the Mediterranean. Among the entertainments provided will be a review, a regatta, and a bull-fight.

IRISH AGRARIAN REFORM.

ULSTER UNIONISTS' SUPPORT.

London, March 8.—The Ulster Unionists Association has passed a resolution warmly supporting bold legislation and the expenditure of the necessary millions to settle the Irish land question.

THE MULLAH'S DRASTIC METHODS.

A THROAT SLITTING EPISODE.

London, March 8.—The Mullah in Somaliland cut the throats of several chiefs of the Dolbohanti tribe who refused to accompany him on his recent journey.

THE ALLEGED SENSATIONAL GOLD FINDS IN AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide, March 8.—Considerable surprise was felt amongst the Adelaide brokers on Saturday on receipt of the Press cable message stating that the London papers were publishing stories in regard to "bills of gold" having been discovered at Arltunga. A leading broker, who is substantially interested in the field, expresses regret if such reports have been sent to London without particulars regarding the difficulties which confront those who undertake the development of the field. He admitted that Dr. Chewings had spoken of "Paddy's Goose" as a hill which might be worked on the open cut principle, and that most of the stuff could be quarried and put straight through the battery. He pointed out that his report did not justify the statement that "hills of gold" had been discovered. He regards the field as one of considerable promise, but considers that further information regarding it and much development work are necessary before its prospects can be definitely stated. This gentleman said he had received a cablegram on Thursday from London, asking for information regarding the reports of Dr. Chewings and Mr. Corbin, and for advice regarding the field. He sent the following telegram in reply :—"Reward's prospects encouraging. Dr. Chewings's reports very satisfactory; Corbin confirms him. Market is easier, expecting further developments. Country is undoubtedly auriferous, but we are waiting further information before we would advise buying."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city at Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebeiro, presiding. There were present : the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Grieve, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. F. Macrae, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. D. E Wacha, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. G. A. Anderson, and the Secretary, Mr. W. N. Shilstone.

THE HOUSING OF THE POOR.

In accordance with a notice Dr. A. G. Viegas moved :—"That the Trust Resolution regarding demolition of buildings and re-sale of building plots in connection with Schemes II and III be made applicable to all the Improvement and Street Schemes. (2) That in carrying out Street and Improvement Schemes a sufficient number of building plots should be reserved or acquired in the vicinity for the housing of the poorer and working classes that may be displaced by these operations. (3) The chawls for housing these people should be built by the Board whether the return on the outlay be adequate or not. (4) That capitalists who may be willing to abide by the Board's rules and regulations as regards rent, class of tenants, sanitary requirements, materials, &c., should have building plots leased or sold to them at such rate of rent as the Board find, from their own experience as owners of this class of property, that land used for such purposes is capable of paying consistently with a reasonably attractive return on the capital outlay. (5.) That the Engineer be requested to report as to what available building plots in the First Nagpada Scheme, other than those already reserved for the purpose, could be utilized for housing the poorer and working classes. (6.) That the work of building the chawls for the displaced poorer and working classes should proceed pari passu with the demolition of buildings in each section of the Scheme. (7.) That the construction of chawls for the poorer and working classes on plots in the first Nagpada Scheme reserved for the purpose be proceeded with as soon as possible."

In support of his motion Dr. Viegas said the operations of the Trust had resulted in the acute hardships to the poorer and working classes of the people. Even the middle classes were suffering from the operations of the Trust as house rents in Kalbadevi District had advanced fifty per cent. Schemes No. II and No. III had already been divided into sections so far as the demolition of buildings was concerned, and what Dr. Viegas wanted was that the principles underlying those schemes should be made applicable to all the improvement schemes. The object with which he requested the Board to do so was that the demolition of buildings should not be proceeded with so fast and thereby do away with the necessity of unhousing the poorer classes, and also in order that the Trust might get a better price for the plots. He suggested that certain plots of lands cleared by the Trust should be reserved for chawls for the accommodation of poorer and working classes. If the middle classes suffered from the advancement of house rents the difficulties experienced by the poorer classes must have been more acute. It was, therefore, the duty of the Trust to reserve land for building of such chawls. They knew from experience that they could not always expect a large return from such classes of properties, but he thought that if the return was not adequate it should not be allowed to interfere with provision of the housing of the poor. If they could sell land for chawls at rates that could cover their outlay, he thought that capitalists should be given an opportunity of going on with the building of such chawls on advantageous terms. He said that the work entrusted to the Trust was to carry out the sanitary regeneration of the city, and if they did not proceed with the work of erecting chawls at once, it would be futile for them to go on with the work of demolishing buildings, and thereby intensifying overcrowding in already overcrowded parts of the city.

The Chairman said that with the exception of the first item all the matters raised by Dr. Viegas had already been dealt with by the Trust. He said if the insanitary buildings were not pulled down the Trust should have to put them in a sanitary condition, for a brief they remained tenanted and that would involve heavy expenditure.

It was resolved to refer the matter to the Land and Improvement Committee for report.

THE CHAIRMAN'S POWERS.

The following proposition moved by Mr. Wacha was adopted :—(1) That counsel's opinion be taken as to whether the Chairman of the Board has any power or authority whatsoever to rule summarily on points of order. (2) Whether he has power or authority to summarily rule on points of order, not simply relating to the regulation of proceedings or simply connected with procedure, but on points of order involving substantive questions of "ultra vires." (3) Whether the Board being in the nature of a committee, is not the proper body to rule both or at least the second class of points of order, bearing in mind in giving his opinion that Section 18 which contains the provisions to be observed with respect to the proceedings of the Board lays down by sub-section 2 that :

"The Board shall meet together, and shall, from time to time, make such arrangements, not inconsistent with the Act with respect to the place, day, hour, notice, management, and adjournment of such meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction of business as they think fit," &c., that there is no other provision in the Act for making rules for the conduct of business, and that clause (c) of the same sub-section provides that all questions shall be decided by a majority of votes of the Trustees present, the President having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality, and that the rules framed by the Board under Sub-section 2 give no power to the Chairman to rule summarily points of order of any sort, and further, that the power to make arrangements for the transaction of business neither includes nor involves any power in the Board whereby the Chairman can be authorised to rule points of order summarily or otherwise II. That counsel's opinion be taken as to whether the Chairman is legally entitled to pronounce the ruling which he did as to my notice of motion of the 10th February and, secondly, whether that motion was out of order so as not to be allowed to be placed before the Board in pursuance of my notice of motion.

TELANG MEMORIAL QUARTERS.

The meeting recorded a letter from Government intimating that they had decided to resume plot No. 13, Wodehouse Road Estate, for the Telang Memorial Quarters.

After transacting some other business of a confidential nature the meeting adjourned.

THE JAMNAGAR INSTALLATION.

A Kathiawar Correspondent writes :—From an early hour on the morning of Thursday last the whole of Jamnagar was astir to do honour to their young ruler. Triumphal arches were erected bearing suitable inscriptions. At the entrance to the city was to be seen a pretty arch with the inscription "Long Live H. H. the Jam Saheb" and several others. The hour fixed for the investiture ceremony was 10-45 a.m. ; but long before the appointed time crowds were assembled, some of them having come some miles to pay homage to their ruler. A large shamiana was erected near the palace of his Highness which was crowded to its fullest capacity, and hundreds of people had to stand outside where they eagerly watched the proceedings. The seating arrangements at the shamiana were carried out under the directions of Mr. Seddon, the Administrator, assisted by Mr. Merwanjee Pestonjee and his Sheristadar, Mr. Shivlal Purshotam.

His Highness the Jam Saheb was the first to arrive, and took his seat on the dais, awaiting the arrival of Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., the Agent to the Governor. At 10-35 the Political Agent, Halar-Prant, Mr. Watson, I. C. S., proceeded to the residence of the Acting Agent to the Governor, and accompanied him to the Durbar. On arrival at the shamiana, the Acting Agent to the Governor was met by the Administrator and the Jam Saheb. A guard of honour of the Jamnagar Infantry presented arms and the band played. A procession was formed and marched to the dais. Amongst those present were : Mrs. Quin, Captain and Mrs. Hancock, Miss Seddon, Mr. Kincaid, Miss Tate, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Clabby, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Sykes, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs Sinclair, Miss Wickham, Miss Goldney, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Mr. and Mrs. Rolland, Mrs. L. B. Smith, Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Templar, Mr. S. Burwell, and Mr. Jamsetjee Framjee. The following Kumars were also present : Mahomed Sher Khan of Radhanpur, Lakh-jiraj of Rajkot, Lakhajiji of Dasada, Madarsingji, Macrana, and Vijaysinghji of Syla, Baluba of Gondal, Mr. Malsbuniker, Karbhari of Dhrole, and all the officers of the State. Congratulatory gifts sent by the States of Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Gondal, Morvi, Dhrangadra, Dhrole, Vansia, Wankaner, and Syla were presented. Presentations were also made by the Bharads of the State. His Highness's subjects in Bombay sent a very handsome casket, they being represented by Mr. Vithaldas Damodar.

After the presentations were over, the proceedings were brought to a termination by the Acting Agent to the Governor and his Highness leaving the shamiana in the same order as on arrival.

In the evening there were sports and Gymkhana by the Kathiawar Imperial Service Inter-Regimental for which his Highness offered several prizes. A state banquet was held at night and there were illuminations and a display of fireworks.

We regret to announce that Sir James Westland is gravely ill at home.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

PRIZES FOR COMPOSITION AND ELOCUTION.

A social gathering in connection with the scheme of prizes for composition and elocution, organised by the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association, was held last evening at Shanti Bhawan the residence of Mr. Narotum Morarjee Goculdas in Pedder Road. The Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Member of Council, presided, and there was a fairly good attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the work of the Association.

The hony. chairman, in opening the proceedings, explained the object of convening the meeting. He thought it was very gratifying that on the very first occasion there should be such a large number of competitors for the prizes offered by the committee of the National Indian Association. The chairman hoped the results would encourage others to compete in future years. (Applause).

The Honourable Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, one of the honorary secretaries read the report of the committee which stated that the scheme of Prizes for Composition and Elocution took practical shape in consequence of a donation of Rs. 250 offered by a Life Member, who did not wish his name to be given out, but who was well known among his inner circle of friends and admirers for his numerous catholic and unostentatious charities, and for his strenuous efforts to promote the progress of education by founding free Libraries not only in Bombay city but also in the Mofussil, and by giving handsome donations from time to time to deserving educational institutions. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, K. C I E., who was President of the Association till his retirement from H. E. the Governor's Executive Council kindly helped the scheme by offering three prizes for an Essay in English on Silence is Gold, and Speech is Silver. Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, who is on the Executive Committee of the Association, and who has been displaying unflagging zeal in the cause of education, also offered two Prizes of Rs. 50 each ; while the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt. Joint Honorary Secretary of the Association, offered one Prize of Rs. 25; Mr. Mahanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, the Managing Honorary Secretary of the Association, offered a number of books worth Rs 25 to be awarded as Consolation or Encouragement Prizes, on the recommendation of the examiners to deserving candidates who may have failed to come out successful in the competition. The Committee voted an addition of Rs. 100 to this sum to be devoted towards the same purpose. With a view to give special encouragement to the cause of female education amongst the Muhammadans, two special prizes of the value of Rs. 15 each were given in the names respectively of the late Raja Ram Mohanroy and the Hon. Dr. J. Pollen, I. C. S. by the above mentioned Life Member, and a third one of the value of Rs. 20 by the Association. But it is to be regretted that not a single essay was received. The Committee, however, hope there will be no cause for such disappointment in connection with similar schemes which it is contemplated to start in future years. The Committee wish to record thanks to several educational authorities both under Government and in Native States, and also to the editors and proprietors of various newspapers and periodicals, for helping to give wide publicity to the scheme. It would be invidious to mention special names where cordial help was received from numerous quarters. The Committee hope that with regard to future schemes, they will continue to receive the same help from outside which has contributed not a little to the success of their present venture. It is gratifying to note that contributions are already flowing in for a similar scheme which it is proposed to organise next year. The Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, President of the Association, has offered a sum of Rs. 50, to which a Life Member has added an equal amount and the parent Association in London, a sum of £2. Then there are two prizes offered in connection with this year's scheme which, owing to various reasons, the Committee have thought fit to reserve for next year ; one of Rs. 30 offered by Miss. E. A. Manning, Honorary Secretary, N. I. Association, London, and the other of Rs. 50 offered by Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhai. The total sum available at present for next year's scheme in the hands of the Committee is thus Rs. 210. The Committee have accepted with thanks a donation of Rs. 300 from Mr. Bhawanidas Narandas Motiwala, B. A. LL. B., and his brother Mr. Jamnadas, the interest whereof is to be utilized for a Prize to be given biennially in the name of his late lamented father, Mr. Narandas Kalyandas Motiwala. The Committee invite further contributions from philanthropic ladies and gentlemen for the scheme. They are convinced that the scheme will serve to give a much-needed stimulus to the practice of writing original composition both in Vernacular and in English which it is to be feared is very perfunctorily cultivated especially in this Presidency. As a large number of prizes are specially kept open for competition to women only, it is hoped that the scheme will also serve to give an impetus to female education in the Presidency, especially in the case of young girls, who have been prematurely withdrawn from schools, and of native school-mistresses, who at present have hardly any incentive to pursue their studies beyond the dull monotony of school-work. It will be evident from a perusal of the report that the success attained by the scheme has more than answered the most sanguine expectations of the Committee. The Committee, however, feel that with more funds in hand, they could have much wider scope for increasing the utility of the scheme, and they take this opportunity to assure intending donors that their contributions will be devoted to a really deserving object. The Committee invited in all 25 gentlemen of recognised educational qualifications to examine the Essays, three examiners being, as a rule, appointed for the Essays on each subject. They beg to tender their cordial thanks to all the examiners for readily responding to the invitation, and for devoting much care and pains over the work with which they were entrusted. The total number of Essays received was 115. The number of Essays written respectively in the different languages was as shown below:—14 English, 26 Marathi, 75 Gujarati. It is an encouraging sign of the interest taken in the scheme by the public, that Essays were received not only from out-of-the-way places in the Presidency, but also from places outside it, such as Ujjain, Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Mysore, Akola, (Berar) Narangaparam (Tellichery) &c. The competitors belonged to almost all the castes and communities in the Presidency including even the backward classes. It is very gratifying to note that not only unmarried girls but also married Hindu ladies and even Hindu widows joined in the competition. It will also be observed that several Deccani Brahmin and Mahratta ladies competed for prizes to be awarded for Essays written in Gujarati.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, at the request of the chairman, gave a brief account of the origin of the National Indian Association, which was started as far back as 1871, chiefly through the efforts of the late Miss Mary Carpenter. About the same time she initiated the publication of a magazine, known as the Journal of the National Indian Asssociation, and now known as the Indian Magazine and Review, which was in the special charge in India of Mr. Madanlal L. Munsuff. In the interval between 1871 and 1890, the Association had a somewhat precarious existance. Towards the latter year, a new development was made, when a ladies' branch was founded in Bombay and worked so vigorously that it soon eclipsed the original Association. The result was that in 1895, a meeting was held at Government House of ladies and gentlemen representing the original society, when it was proposed that the whole society should be merged in the Ladies Branch. The Society was on the point of extinction as a general Society representing ladies and gentlemen of Bombay. At the suggestion of Mr. Madanlal Munsuff, who had thrown the whole of his energy into the movement, the meeting was postponed, and at another meeting it was decided to retain the gentlemen's branch of the Association bearing the old title. Of the two branches that conducted by gentlemen was represented there that evening. The two branches did their work side by side, each in its own special sphere. One of the great things achieved by the gentlemen's branch was the foundation of the Orient Club at Chowpatty in 1900. Dr Mackichan next referred to the work of Female Education undertaken by the Association.

The chairman having distributed prizes, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy proposed a hearty vote of thanks to him, which was carried with acclamation. The company then adjourned to light refreshments.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, commander G. S. Hewett, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 14th instant, calling en route at Port Blair and Calicut. She brought the following details :—Captain and Mrs. F. W. C. Turner, 1st Lancers ; Major and Mrs. E. S. Mardar, R. A. M. C. ; 68 non-commissioned officers and men, 8 women, 12 children, 11 public and 3 private followers. The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock and attached to the Colaba Depot pending despatch to their destination.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

SIR JOHN C. DAY'S DUTCH PICTURES.

WHITEWASHING JULIA.

MUSICAL RECITALS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

In the summer the Right Hon. Sir John C. Day, until recently Judge in the King's Bench Division, permitted Messrs. Obach to put on view in Bond-street his pictures by 19th Century French artists in the main of the Barbizon School. The exhibition was one of the most delightful of the season. Besides a vibrant "Printemps" by Corot, whose every leaf of foliage scintillates with the sunlight of spring, there were among other noteworthy things the solemn, suggestive and unforgetable "Harvest Moon" of Daubigny. Sir John Day increases our debt of gratitude to him by now parting for a time with his Dutch pictures. They are not by Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Peter de Hooch or other of the giant or little masters of the 17th century. The nine artists represented, five of whom are still alive, were born between 1824 and 1847 : they are those who laid the foundations of, and carried to its culminating point, what is known as the modern Dutch School, a school whose influence, for good and ill, has been so far-reaching. How much, for instance, do not many of our popular native painters owe to the delicately perceived pastorals of Anton Mauve. A peasant girl herding cows in an austere landscape ; a shepherd faring through the greenery of the forest with his flock, light falling on their fleeces ; a naive child feeding a lamokin ; these and many like motives Anton Mauve interpreted in the spirit of a poet. The Lutheran churches of Holland lose their chill aspect when Bosboom shows their interiors with sunlight vivifying the grey walls, a brass chandelier or a note of red in the dress of one of the figures enhancing pleasure. If we cannot acquit Israels of the tendency to sentimental narrative—narrative of a kind that becomes obtrusive in picture—he justly has a place among these Dutchmen of the 19th century, and so it is with Albert and Joseph Neuhuys. There are good examples by each in Sir John Day's collection. With force and conviction, again, Mesdag grapples with the pictorial problems of the sea. "A Stormy Sunset" and "A Threatening Sky" are able transcripts.

The names most widely associated with this modern Dutch school, at any rate, apart from Mauve and Bosboom, are, however, those of the three brothers Maris, Jacob, Mathew, and William, to take them in order of birth. William Maris is a facile, a pleasant artist ; but we have yet to discover his right to a place on a level with that of Jacob, to say nothing of Mathew. From the brush of Jacob Maris are many interesting canvases. The earliest, painted in 1870, shows a girl at a well, through the trellis work at whose side a sunflower beautifully gleams ; behind are dull red roofs, dominated by a massive church. This work suggests a not unimportant question : Was Jacob Maris at the time consciously trying to free himself from the influence of his brother Mathew, who, although two years younger, they were born respectively in 1837 and 1839, appears at the age of 32 to have developed a complete æsthetic personality ? There is ground for such a supposition. Later, as is sufficiently indicated by several of the solidly-built up, dignified views of old Dutch towns in the Day collection, Jacob Maris was spontaneous in the breadth and sureness of his selection and handling ; in "At the Well" there is a hesitancy as to whether detail or mass shall serve as pictorial motive. Jacob Maris revitalised, modernised the tradition in which Van der Heyden worked ; the best of his virile pictures are of real worth. The two small canvases by Mathew Maris must be regarded as apart from all others, even in an exhibition whose each example has been carefully selected, and is by an artist of talent. The "Feeding Chickens," dated 1872—two years later, that is to say, than "At the Well" of James Maris—has rare qualities. The slightly bent figure of the girl, the sleeves of whose dress are of faintest pink, her shoes of somewhat more positive blue, suggests, perhaps, a lack of resolution ; but what cannot one forgive for the splendid massing of the poultry, grey and black, with strong red combs, to the right, for the exquisite screen of gold-brown leaves through which the grey houses and church of the town are visible ? That spatter of leaves is of haunting beauty ; the real and the ideal are there united. But if "Feeding Chickens" be fine, what of "The Four Mills"? Here is no incident to distract attention, no prominent figure to intrude. Again the scheme is one of low tones, but so intimate is their accord, so eloquent is the appeal of each to other, that one would not intensify the colour even by a thought. Three Dutch windmills are prominent on the rising ground beyond the quiet flowing river ; a bridge is to the left, and in front of the white-walled, red-roofed houses is a patch of luminous green grass. Above the roofs of these houses rise leafless trees, the glimpses of sky visible through the interstices preparing one for the crowning glory of the picture. The eye rests with infinite pleasure on each detail, consummately related in form and tone, yet it is through and above the sequence of tree-tops, behind the brown windmills, that we discover the genius of the vision. The evening sky is imaginatively radiant, its imperceptibly fine gradations issue in a sky as exquisitely interpreted as can anywhere be found in picture. Poise, accord are perfect. "The Four Mills," at once so tender of accent and so searching in its truth, so instinct with rare beauty, so intimate in its revelation of a personality, is a work of genius.

There was a moment in the first act of "Whitewashing Julia" when it seemed that Mr. Henry Arthur Jones was going to give a delicate and masterly fantasia upon some trivial incident on the surface of social life which would recall his delightful comedy in "The Liars." That as he built up a gossamer structure around the petty lie and its origins and its consequences in the earlier play, exposing all the very human weaknesses of its surroundings by turning it inside out and approaching it successively from every point of view, indicating the importance in which it is held by the characters, but by so doing rather emphasising its unimportance to the audience, and never falling into the artistic error of forsaking the serenely comic attitude towards the trivial errors of trivial people by any change into a serious key—so in this he would build up a similar structure around the petty scandal of a cathedral town about a charming lady whose social future was marred by the impossibility of satisfactorily explaining an unfortunate little incident at Homburg about a puff-box. The very choice of the puff-box, as the compromising piece of evidence, would have been most happy if the play had continued in this key. Here was the very symbol of the scandalmongers spirit. The very thing suggests a touch of naughtiness, but it is really harmless enough, its substance is as light as scandal, its office as superficial, as much concerned as scandal with the appearances of things rather than their essence. If the play had been written round the puff-box, as it promised at the beginning to be ; if it had never departed from delicate comedy but had gone on to touch off with gentle but piercing ridicule the petty characters of these petty people in every aspect of their petty attitude towards a petty scandal, we might have had Mr. Jones at his best. For he has shown before, and he showed at the beginning of this play, that he is quite at his best when he is dealing half in ridicule, half in sympathy, with petty social conventions and petty characters. But after an excellent opening scene, the play changes tone entirely. It loses, indeed, definite tone altogether.

Our comedy interest in the puff-box, which had almost been aroused in the first act, was allowed to lapse, while a very conventional stage situation of a well-bread idiot marrying an impossible young lady with a still more impossible mamma, was treated in the conventional stage manner. And it only returned in the last act, to become a melodramatic instead of a comedy interest, for the lady turned out to have been really guilty, and expected the man who was going to marry her to forget the past because his previous career, too, had not been spotless. The play, in fact, which begins as an excellent artificial comedy centred round the incident of the puff-box, loses this central interest, and although it wanders on placidly and agreeably enough, and although an opportunity is given for some capital

acting towards the end, we cease to care much, one away or the other, about the issue, and the thing becomes pointless and uninteresting. The very beginning of the play is excellent. The scene is the refreshment stall at the episcopal bazaar, and all the ladies of Shantonbury are scandalised at the return among them of the lady of the unexplainable puff-box, who—it s hinted—had been implicated with a Royal personage at Homburg, and had contracted —as we are afterwards left to guess—what she had thought was a morganatic marriage, although as the Royal personage's wife was alive at the time, it was, of course, of little value to her subsequent reputation. We are left to guess this, or rather, the more charitable of us are left to guess it. For as the envelope which contains the true story is burnt unopened at the end of the play, and we are told very little, the actual facts may not have been nearly so much in the lady's favour.

In the second act Mrs. Wren—the puff-box lady—is called upon by Lady Pinkney an ambassador from the scandalmongering camp, who pretty clearly indicates her disapproval. At this point, however, enter Lady Pinkney's son, who has entered upon the impossible alliance referred to above. And when Mrs. Wren indicates a pretty obvious way of getting the young cub out of his difficulties, Lady Pinkney for some unaccountable reason accepts with alacrity her advice and support. She confides her son's future at two minutes' notice to the Lady with whom she refused to be on visiting terms. After this the piece becomes merely theatrical, and there is a good deal more of blackmailing than of whitewashing about it. Following, however, the tradition of plays of this kind, when the blackmailing is unsuccessfully tried on the hero and heroine, it is held up as most reprehensible, but when the hero tries it on—successfully—on somebody else, it is entirely to be admired. So that when Mr. Stillingfleet has accepted Mr. Wren's amazing suggestion that her youthful indiscretions are balanced by his own as an excuse for burning unread her true story of the scandal, he has to resort to mere blackmail to induce his sanctimonious nephew to withdraw the social ban of Shanctonbury from the lady, who thus is socially rehabilitated upon entirely false grounds. This is thoroughly unsatisfactory, for either society is negligible and then its ban is of no importance, or else it is admirable and then it has a right to explanations. Mr. Bourchier gives an admirable piece of acting, although the comedy of his earlier scenes, excellent at it was, was inclined to become inaudible. The force and decision of his performance in the last act, however, were so good as to give an importance to the end of the play which it did not really possess. Miss Violet Vanbrugh also played with distinction in the part of the puff-box lady. Mr. Kenneth Douglas was admirable as the sanctimonious young hypocrite. And Miss Ethelwyn Arthur-Jones, Miss Elfrida Clement, Miss Hilda Rivers and Miss Dolores Drummond were all good in small parts.

Miss Marie Hall gave a violin recital on Thursday afternoon assisted by Herr Gottfried Galston, and Miss Carolin Montefiore. Miss Hall is assuredly a young player whose merit has been very quickly recognized; in that she is, of course, extremely fortunate and the crowded condition of the hall yesterday afternoon alone proved how eager the public is to recognize serious merit when it is revealed in complete ripeness. The admirable quality of her playing, her perfect sense of tune, her fineness of intonation bring us back to the time when Lady Halle was doing her very best work. In the famous Bach "Chaconne" for violin alone, which every violinist ambitiously attempts to realise, and an interpretation of which very few succeed in accomplishing to perfection, she was nevertheless merely and absolutely perfect. Despite the most careful vigilance, we found it altogether impossible to detect a single flaw, either in her technical skill or in her musicianly feeling for the wonderful work which it was in her power to render so finely. Yet Miss Hall, though she be showered with praises in the Browning fashion—"it was roses, roses all the way—has a certain tendency at times to be frigid and to lack breadth of tone. One might even turn to the great rival of that poet and quote Tennyson's phrase from "Maud"—"faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null, dead perfection—no more" if it were not for the fact that suddenly and insistantly a quick expressiveness reminded one of the lines that follow, hinting so subtly at the passion that lay below the calm surface. We are, in a word, persuaded of Miss Hall's wonderful artistic feeling and fine accomplishment in the great art upon which she has adventured. It is a strange thing that Sevcik, alone among modern teachers, seems to be able to inspire youth to the complete fulfilment of youth's divine ambitions. Herr Galston played Brahm's "Variations on a Theme from Handel," conveying quite an exciting sentiment of his personal industry, but there is no doubt about it that the work itself is probably the dullest thing that has ever been accomplished in music. We say so deliberately, because it requires a huge accomplishment to be able to achieve the superlative, even in its most exquisite form of absolute and complete dulness. These Variations are a most extraordinary example of how a man of magnificent accomplishments, yet of an utterly gloomy outlook upon life, can destroy the evil things of music without creating the things that are good. Brahms is the Pied Piper of music; he destroys all the rats of his art, but he can never return to us the Children of Music. Even Richard Strauss does not at present altogether restore the ruin which was wrought by the gorgeous gloom for which Brahms will be responsible until his influence save as a teacher of harmony, shall have been, in Tennyson's destructive phrase, "cast as rubbish to the void."

Monday night's programme at the German theatre was of a more frankly popular kind than usual. It began with a little one-act piece by Wilhelm Wolters called "Die Hochzeitsreise," in which a newly-married husband, who has saved the money which has been presented to him for the honeymoon and has brought his wife merely from one side of Dresden to the other, explains his action to her as they sit on their trunks in the passage outside the door of his room, of which he has lost the key. The little trifle was well acted by Herr Hans Ziegler and the charming Fraulein Grete Lerma. "Der Hochzeitstag by the same author, which follows, is a four-act farce of a very conventional kind. Bouquets and photographs and love poems are left about in the most indiscriminate manner, and, one after the other, the characters jump at the worst possible conclusions from them. The piece is of little importance. The acting rested chiefly with Herr Taeger, who kept the thing going with his usual skill. Neither Herr Behrend nor Herr Addresen were included in the cast, but Herr Josef Idall gave a clever little dialect character sketch as a loquacious litigant. A very pretty debutante Fraulein Margarethe Tormin, took one of the parts and, although she was obviously nervous, she acted with some naturalness and considerable charm.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The 13th Bombay Provincial Conference will be held at Dharwar on the 25th and 26th April. The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare has been selected as the President-elect. The list of subjects proposed for discussion at the Conference includes:—The Record of Rights Bill, the necessity of the spread of Agricultural, Technical, and Primary Education among the masses, restrictions on new building, establishing commercial schools, encouragement of the native industry by native capital, institution of urban and rural banks, use of the local fund cess, irrigation, grievances of railway third class passengers and other railway reforms, income-tax, the rigidity of the Arms Act, the rigidity of the Forest Act, Abkari, Salt, University Commission, separation of the executive and judicial functions, Police Commission, Land Revenue Amendment Act, and Famine Policy.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MAHOMEDAN MEDICAL STUDENTS' GATHERING.

ADDRESS BY DR. BUDRUDDIN LUKMANI.

At the annual social gathering of the Mahomedan Medical Students of the Grant Medical College held at the Mozzeferabad Hall, on Saturday, Dr. Badruddin Lukmani, M. R. C. S. (England), L. R. C. P. (London), who presided on the occasion, addressed the assembly which included all the Mahomedan practitioners in Bombay. In the course of his speech he paid a warm tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, whose death was a loss both to his profession and the community. He congratulated the students on being in a position to organise such social gatherings. During his time there were hardly half a dozen Mahomedan students in the Grant Medical College. At present there was a large number of them which was good sign showing that they were not lagging behind the other communities in this respect. The speaker proceeded to refer to the study and practice of the medical profession, and commended the public spirit displayed by Dr. Rajabali Lakhdir, in attempting to expose the methods and practices of irregular practitioners. According to the present system quacks and charlatans can set up as doctors. So long as the majority of the lower classes are ignorant and uneducated they will continue to resort to them. The time was not yet quite ripe for introducing any law to prevent such men from practising. He would leave it to the gradual spread of education and a better acquaintance with the methods of Western treatments. He said he was not an enemy of the hakims and vayids. He respected such of them as had regularly studied their own science of medicine. Western medical science was indebted to their professional ancestors, the great Greek and Arabian physicians—Hippocrates and Galen, and Rajez and Avicenna. Even as late as the 10th century, the canons of Avicenna were the recognised text books in Germany and Europe. Such is his fame that to this day suffering humanity make a pilgrimage to his tomb to invoke his aid. The Mahomedans ought to feel proud that Islam furnished such a bright jewel to enrich medicine. Unfortunately the successors of these physicians made no further progress. On the contrary, they so jealously guarded the nature of their remedies that they often carried their secret with them to their graves, their experience being thus lost to the world. As to the claims of the hakims and vaids to possess remedies more efficient than our pharmacopœia contains, the speaker stated that he believed that through long experience and observation they had discovered many useful and rapidly effective drugs. Here was a field for any one endowed with a scientific bent to investigate these claims, and thereby benefit humanity. This could only be done, if some of our Indian princes and millionaires helped them by endowing a chair of pharmacology. The hakims also pay great regard to the "humours of the body" or the temperaments. And although the humoral pathology has long since been exploded still it is useful in practice to remember the various diathesis as they furnished valuable indications regarding diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment.

This subject has not received as much attention as it deserves. Then there was the importance to be attached to the cultivation of the powers of observation. We are flooded with so many instruments of precision that to save time and trouble we fly to them for information. The hakims of old trusted more to their powers of observation. In this connection Dr. Lukmani alluded to Sherlock Holmes, as illustrating the value of making minute observation and deducing inferences therefrom. He then touched upon the question of research. India offered an unrivalled field for the investigation of diseases peculiar to its climate. Much might be accomplished if some of our men turned their energies in this direction. All medical men are not possessed of the qualities that go to make a successful practitioner, but these may be peculiarly fitted to carry on original investigations. Money ought not to form the goal of their ambition, they ought to place before themselves a higher ideal. Continental scientists contenting themselves with small emoluments devote their lives to the pursuit of scientific researches. Major Ross achieved a world-wide reputation by his investigation in connection with malaria in this country. To come nearer home. Professors Gokhale and Paranjapye despising the lucre their talents might have brought them were working in the spirit of those scientists. And their example was worth following. Medicine is an ever progressive science, and the speaker deplored the absence of a Post Graduate Institution here, where they could learn the latest discoveries and results achieved in his profession. It was necessary that they should be familiar with the new methods of diagnosis, and leaders of the profession would confer a boon if they started an institution for this purpose. In conclusion he gave some valuable hints and advice to the students to guide them in their studies, dwelling particularly on the necessity of educating their fingers, eyes, ears, and sense of touch. He also added that they might with advantage cultivate some hobby, as for instance, natural history, literature, music, as a relief from the worries and anxieties incidental to their professional life.

DEPARTURE OF SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS.

Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the Bombay District, accompanied by Lieutenant Armes, Orderly Officer, proceeded to Bhuj yesterday on inspection duty by the British India Co.'s steamer Dumra. A salute of nine guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his departure. Sir James Willcocks will return to Bombay on the 31st inst.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command

Poona, 19th March.

The Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—Capt H B Dyson 2nd Battn The Royal Scots and Capt C S Stack Sqdn Officer 3rd Bo Lt Cav to be unpaid Attaches at Bombay Command Head-Quarters with effect from 9th Feb and 10th March 1903 respectively.

1st Bo Lancers—Major C V Schneider 2nd Sqdn Comdr to officiate as 2nd in Command vice Major W A Thompson on leave out of India.

21st Bo Inft—Capt C Burrard and Capt A H D Creagh to move up in grade succession to 2nd and 3rd Double Coy Commanders respectively and Capt B R Daunt Double Coy Officer 19th Bo Inft to be 4th Double Coy Commander vice Major T R A G Montgomery retired dated 5th Oct 1902.

With the concurrence of the Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces Bengal the following appointment is made:—Colaba Depot—Major F J Tobin 1st Battn R I Regt to be Comdt vice Major Lamb 1st Battn Cheshire Regt resigned dated 28th Feb 1903.

The following transfers and appointments have been ordered:—Lieut Col A Eardley-Wilmot from XIX Bde Divn R F A to XLII Bde Divn R F A; Lieut Col D C Carter from R F A Kirkee to XLII Bde Divn R F A; Lieut Col C M Haggard from R A Campbellpore to XLII Bde Divn R F A; Capt A E Wardrop from F Battery R H A to Adjt R H A Mhow; Capt A U Stockley from 49th Batty R F A to Adjt 1 Bde Divn R F A (posted to Jullundur temporarily); Capt H W Atlay from 22nd Battery to Adjt XLI Bde Divn R F A; Capt C F P Parry from Adjt R F A Kirkee to Adjt XLII Bde Divn R F A; Capt W C E from 3rd Batty R F A to Adjt XLIII Bde Divn R F A; and Lieut Col H T Butcher from 73 Coy R G A to Singapore on promotion.

The undermentioned Officers posted to the Bombay Command will on arrival in India be attached as Supernumeraries to the Battn specified with a view to qualifying for appointment to the Indian Army:—Lieut K J O Murray 2nd Battn Royal Munster Fusiliers and 2nd Lieut G N Mackie 2nd Battn Royal West Surrey Regt to 1st Battn North Staffordshire Regt.

Under instructions from War Office the undermentioned Officer is detailed for a tour of duty at the Regimental Depot vice Capt R W Duncan 2nd Battalion Royal Scots deceased:—2nd Battn Royal Scots—Captain J W Garwood.

It is notified that a Board constituted as under will assemble at Poona on the 23rd March 1903 and following days for examination of Officers as to Tactical Fitness for Command:—President—Major G.al C J Burnett C B Commdg Poona Dist. Members—Lieut Col J M S Branker Royal Horse Artillery Commdg Royal Horse Artillery Mhow; and Lieut Col G F N Tinley Comdt 1st Bombay Lancers.

The following candidates are permitted to appear before the Board:—Major J S M Lenox-Conyngham 2nd Battn Connaught Rangers; Major C E Baynes 2nd Bo Lancers, Depy Asst Adjt Genl Bombay Dist; and Major R M Betham 8th Bo Inft y Recruiting Staff Officer.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Capt C S Lowson I M S for six months. Pension Service fourth year commenced 27th July 1902.

DIVINE SERVICE.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Wednesday, 25th March.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 23 Farringdon Road, London, England.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE FRANCAISE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

An interesting gathering at the above Institution took place on Wednesday last, when M. Louis Vossion, D. M. C., Consul for France and patron of the Cercle, presided. Madame Vossion, Madame De Bure, and several other French as well as Parsee ladies graced the occasion, whilst there was a very full attendance of members and students. An excellent and instructive programme of readings and recitations in French was gone through amidst repeated applause. The evening's proceedings commenced with the reading of a complete story of Burman life and customs called "La promesse bien gardie" by M. Vossion. This charming tale is the work of M. Vossion, whose reputation as an author both in prose and in verse is well established everywhere where French is spoken. A French reading like this by one so accomplished as M. Vossion was a real treat to all amongst his audience sufficiently versed in the language, whilst to the numerous students present it was undoubtedly a most effective lesson in pronunciation which is one of the great difficulties the French language presents to the foreigner. The next piece was "La Conscience," one of the peculiarly characteristic poems by Victor Hugo. It was effectively rendered by M. Patiler. The rest of the programme was in effect an edifying exhibition of the progress of the French language among the Parsee and Hindu students in Bombay. The graduates and undergraduates who took part in it gave ample proof not only of the excellent training they are having, but also of their intelligence and capacity. Special mention might be made of the "Pour les Pauvres" by Victor Hugo, recited by Mr. F. Setna, B. A; "Sur le Nil," a poem by M. Vossion, delivered by Mr. F. Chishgar; and "Carcassone by Nadaud," given by Mr. P. Pleader; the "piece de resistance" being two scenes from "Le Misanthrope," by Moliere which closed the programme; and acted as it was by Messrs. M. Gilder, B. A.; P. Doctor, B. A.; and M. Mehta in an entertaining manner really brought down the house. The Rev. Father Noti, the President of the Cercle, then proposed a vote of thanks to M. Vossion in a well-considered speech, in which he impressed on his hearers how much the Cercle is indebted to the learned Consul for France for the enthusiasm with which he has afforded it his help and guidance ever since he has been in Bombay. Father Noti expressed the obligation the Cercle is under to the "Alliance Francaise" of Paris for present of valuable French works for the library of the Cercle made on the recommendation of M. Vossion, although the Cercle as an institution has ever been carrying on its work quite independently of that great society, supported as it has been mainly by the munificence of the Petit family. Father Noti concluded by warmly acknowledging the service rendered by the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Advocate of India," the "Jame Jamshed," the "Bombay Catholic Examiner," the "Akhbar-i-Soudager," and all Bombay papers in supporting the representation just made by the Cercle to the Government of India against the extraordinary recommendation of the Indian Universities' Commission to abolish French from the University curriculum. Father Noti said that the Cercle owed its best thanks firstly to Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the Vice-President of the Cercle, for having drawn so able a representation to his Excellency the Viceroy, and, secondly, to the indefatigable Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. E. Davar (who was absent from the meeting on account of family bereavement), who took special pains on forwarding copies of the representation to personages of high distinction, to the several Governments in India, and to the Indian Universities. M. Vossion, who is a fine speaker, in replying to the vote which was carried with acclamation, strongly emphasised the good work done by the Cercle, and expressed himself both personally as well as officially grateful to the Press in Bombay for the liberal-minded support it has accorded to the representation above mentioned. He considered this representation to be very admirably drawn up by Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, and stated that having forwarded copies of the same to the French Press, it has been received and commented on with marked and unanimous approval.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 31st, 32nd and 33rd, the last Silver Spoon Competitions of the Coorla Season, took place yesterday morning when some very good all round shooting was made. The wind up of the season will be the competition for the Webb Challenge Cup which will take place on Wednesday next. The following are the scores made yesterday:—

	300 yards.
Lce-Sergt Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	27 a
Sergt-Instr Cooper, Bo Vol Rifles	26 b
Sergt Soundy Bo Vol Rifles	26 c
Vol Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	25 b
Sergt-Major Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Clr Sergt Fry, G I P Ry Vols	23
Clr Sergt Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Vol Alcock, G I P Ry Vols	22
Sergt Veevers, Bo Vol Rifles	21
a Handicapped 4 points.	
b do. 8 do.	
c do. 2 do. Winner of Spoon.	
	700 yards.
Clr Sergt Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	27 a
Sergt-Major Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26 b
Vol Alcock, G I P Ry Vols	25 b
Clr Sergt Fry, G I P Ry Vols	25 c
Sergt-Instr Cooper, Bo Vol Rifles	23 a
Lce-Sergt Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt Veevers, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Vol Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	15
a Handicapped 8 points.	
b do. 6 do.	
c do. 4 do. Winner of Spoon.	
	800 yards.
Vol Alcock, G I P Ry Vols	28 a
Sergt-Instr Cooper, Bo Vol Rifles	25 b
Sergt-Maj Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24 c
Clr-Sergt Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	24 b
Vol Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	22 b
Lce-Sergt Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Clr-Sergt Fry, G I P Ry Vols	18
Sergt Veevers, Bo Vol Rifles	15
a Handicapped 6 points, winner of spoon.	
b do. 8 do.	
c do. 8 do.	

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th March.

1. The Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on Saturday next the 28th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-15 p.m.

Dress—Review Order. Khaki, Helmet ornaments to be worn. No Puttles.

(2) Every member who is not on leave is required by the Volunteer regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(3) Rifles, &c., brought to Head-Quarters by Members will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

(4) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this parade.

(5) The Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers must be warned that they must have their Arms, Accoutrements, Buttons and Helmet fittings well cleaned for this parade.

(6) Ammunition boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists). Those who have not yet drawn boots can obtain them on application at Head Quarters.

(7) As the Arms, &c., will be returned to the Armoury after the inspection, Members are requested to bring their Jags and Sight-Protectors in their Pouches to this parade. Arrangements regarding re-issue of Rifles will be made for members who may not have completed their Class Firing by the 28th instant.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars as follows:—St Mary's College—Two double and one single cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-30 p.m.

Byculla School—One double and one single cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-30 p.m.

2. Candidates for Proficiency Class Certificates will parade at 3-30 a.m. on Friday next, the 27th instant, at the Cruickshank Road end of the Maidan.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

3. Members who have not yet received their Bayonets can now do so on application to Head-Quarters.

4. The Range is open daily for Class Firing. Volunteers are reminded that to qualify as an extra efficient a man must fire the 2nd period that is at 600, 700 and 800 yards. An aggregate score of 130 points in 1st and 2nd periods qualifies a man as a marksman. The Commandant hopes every Volunteer will endeavour to make himself a marksman.

5. "D" Company will parade to-day (Wednesday) the 25th instant, at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, at 5 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes with Rifles and Side Arms.

6. "A" Company Team will fire for the "Nicholson Challenge Cup" at Coorla to-morrow (Thursday) the 26th inst. at 6-45 a.m.

7. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday next the 27th instant, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines). All Officers who have not completed their Revolver Course are requested to attend,

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A

Bombay, 25th March.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet at Byculla, to-morrow evening, at 8-45 p.m.

2. Both Head-Quarters will be open to-morrow evening for Sub-divisions drilling for Squad and Guard Mounting Competition.

3. One Squad and Guard Mounting Competition will take place on Saturday the 28th instant, at 4-15 p.m., in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress—Drill order with arms. Puttles to be worn.

4. There will be Class Firing daily at Coorla.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

MILITARY IMPRESSIONS FROM DELHI.

IS INDIA READY? NO GENERAL STAFF.

BY SIR C. E. HOWARD VINCENT.

"To find the real British Army you must go to India." This was the opinion expressed by Mr. G. W. Steevens, who died at Ladysmith, in his interesting book "In India." It means that the British Army in India is in all respects ready for war. The proposition is worth examination. It is sometimes alleged as a sufficient excuse for all the shortcomings of the British Army at home that the uncertainty against what enemy, in what country, in what climate the war will be is so great that any effective preparation would be a profligate waste of money. It is held to cover the absence of a general staff the absence of any plan of campaign, the postponement of all arrangements for command and direction. A foolish public may not endorse this view.

In India the same excuse cannot hold good. The Indian Empire is in exactly the same position as Germany. The German general staff recognises that what it has to do is to make every preparation for its war with France, or Russia, or Austria. Those preparations involve no breach in friendly relations. Their perfection under the guidance of Count von Moltke was the sole cause of the overwhelming success of 1866 and 1870. Everything was ready. Everybody knew his place and what he had to do. The only probable external war which India is likely to be engaged is with Russia. Recognition of the obvious fact and preparations for it by every means is the paramount duty of those in authority. Nothing should be left to chance, and there is no reason why everyone and everything should not be ready it the time should come. Calcutta enjoys this advantage over Berlin—that alliances can be far more accurately foreseen, that the attack by land can only come upon one side, that no counter scheme of offence or invasion is necessary and that the frontier is more inaccessible, further from the hostile base, and capable of more ready defence. In the place of an imaginary border line there is a long stretch of most difficult country. Hence there is not the faintest excuse for non-readiness in every particular.

Is India ready? The answer must be sought far beyond the Delhi manœuvres. They disclosed great shortcomings in transport and supply—the very branches which did best of all in South Africa. They disclosed some antiquated methods. But, most of all, they disclosed in the opinion of nearly everyone an utterly defective staff organisation. It was shown in a variety of ways—in the absence of orders, in contradiction of orders, in frequent confusion, and the leaning of subordinates in general ignorance of what was intended or what was wanted. That this should be so now, after all our experience, all our lessons, and all their cost, as it was thirty years ago, passes understanding.

Lord Rosebery has been upbraiding the Government upon the platform for sending Lord Kitchener "to the Himalayas" when he is so much wanted at home. But it is perfectly certain that he has ample scope for much-needed work as Commander-in-Chief in India. What are his functions in that capacity? Of course the answer will be that the Commander-in-Chief is, wholly and solely responsible for the Army in India, both British and native, and everything connected with its training and work in peace and in the field. That is quite incorrect. The Commander-in-Chief is certainly an extraordinary member of the Viceregal Council. But he only sits thereon with the military member, the finance member, the home member, the public works member, and the legal member. In a military sense he is responsible for the military accounts, military works, supply and transport, ordnance, and the Indian Medical Service he is practically subordinate to the military member of Council, who occupies an analogous position to that of Secretary of State for War, whose authority upon expenditure and the Services under his charge has to be sought by formal application through the secretary to the Military Department.

There is neither chief of the staff nor general staff. When the South African War broke out generals were often given staff officers whom they did not know, and some of whom were inexperienced in staff work. The result history records. Similarly during the campaign. staffs grew to the most inordinate size. A brigadier would have ten or a dozen staff officers. The staff of Lord Kitchener himself was almost the only small one, consisting of two or three working members only. In India numbers have been and are the rule. Sometimes they have one set of titles sometimes another, and then on mobilisation the experienced are left at the base and the improvised staffs pushed up to the front, instead of the precisely contrary procedure which common sense would dictate. Nor in the absence of any officer of high rank with authority over the whole staff has experience of the theatre of war been the sole passport, so it is said, to staff employment on the frontier.

As with the staff, so with brigades. They are improvised and even to a large extent so are regiments. The field strength of a battalion at home is 1,010 of all ranks. In India, where sick and casualties are many, the field strength of a British regiment is for some inscrutable reason only 850, and of an infantry battalion of the Indian Army only 750. The consequence is a weak brigade—often not more than 1,200 or 1,300 men—and greatly increased difficulty to the brigadier, who before giving an order must first inquire what the strength of a battalion may be, and almost of each of its weak companies. This weakness of units in the British Army is the more strange as all modern experience is exactly in the contrary direction. It is costly in officers, and affords little scope for the development of individual responsibility. In the Indian Army battalions work rather on the double-company system, each under a British officer, and it gives excellent results.

Field training in India has hitherto been conspicuous by its absence, although there never was a country so well suited for it almost throughout its length and breadth. In a recent estimate the amount allowed for field training was under £1,500. But it is evident that a very different feeling now prevails on the subject.

In the matter of mounted infantry Sir Power Palmer, recently addressing the assembled generals, said:—

"We have only been able to collect a small body of mounted infantry, as its organisation in India is still in its infancy. It has been proved that it is impossible to have too many mobile infantry in a country adapted to their action. Whether we shall be able to afford to feed their mounts beyond our frontier is another question, but the training of cavalry will have to be very different to what it has been in the past if it expects to take the part that I hope to see it take in future wars."

This was a very frank expression on the part of the late Commander-in-Chief. As to India being an ideal mounted infantry country, there are no two opinions, and it is worthy of note that the Russians have in their Dragoon Corps and Cossacks upwards of 200,000 mounted infantry upon small horses, and organised apart from the infantry, an arm we reduce still further in strength to put them on horseback and for every odd job. For frontier warfare, also, it is claimed by the most experienced that every officer should understand signalling both by night and day.

It will thus be seen that the opinion left on the mind of the traveller is that there is much, very much, yet to be done before the Army in India can answer conscientiously that it is ready—absolutely ready—for war. But, nevertheless, the 20,000 infantry, the 6,000 cavalry, the 8,000 horses, and the 124 guns assembled at Delhi impressed all who saw them, and conveyed the assurance that, so far as officers and men were individually concerned, the future, if head be taken in high quarters, will be worthy of the past.—"Army and Navy Gazette"

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Adams Mr J	Hendley Maj C
Barnes Sir H S, K C S I	Jarvis Mr W
Barnes Mrs	Kidd Mr R
Bomanjee Mr	Knight Capt L C
Bathurst Mr J A	Lyon Mr F C
Bagnall 2nd-Lieut R	Lamb Mr D
Brown Lieut H C	Morris Miss J R
Campbell Mr H A C	Megan Capt J H D
Cotter Lieut J L S	Maconchy Mr G C
Duncan Mr D H	Miller Mr H
Dennys Maj W	Mallaby Mrs
Dent Mrs	Metcalfe Mr J G E
Galeanis Miss	Severn Mr H J
Gandley Dr R	Smith Lieut L K
Head Capt R	Steele Miss
Head Mr E C	Storey Mr J B
Humphreys Lieut G	Turner Mrs and child
Henson Mr	Warke Lieut J G L
Harrington Lieut-Col H	Williams Rev and Mrs

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

MR. BALFOUR AND NONCONFORMISTS.

LIBERAL PARTY AS A CATERPILLAR.

Mr. Balfour was on March 4th the principal guest at a complimentary banquet given by the Nonconformists Unionist Association. The toast of our guest was proposed by Sir George Chubb who calculated that if the balance of parties did not alter faster than it had done in the last few years their chief guest and their chairman would be eighty-eight years old before a Radical Government came into power.

In responding, Mr. Balfour defended the passing of the Education Act, claiming that the Government, whether they made mistakes in details or not, have at all events been animated, and animated solely, by an intense desire to settle this question on a broad and solid foundation on principles injurious to no man, unjust to no man, and giving no undue preference to any sect or denomination of religious ideas.

The most piquant passages of the speech were those relating to Lord Rosebery, of whom the Prime Minister said.

Lord Rosebery—("Oh!")—I notice, in a speech delivered a few days ago described the party of which he is one of the leaders—(laughter)—as a caterpillar in search of a leaf—or a caterpillar deprived of a leaf—and he indicated to his audience that the Liberal Party were in search of an ideal, were in search of a policy, in the same way, I presume, as the caterpillar, deprived of his legitimate food, is in search of a leaf upon which nature intended it to feed. (Laughter.) This particular caterpillar—I mean the Liberal Party—has been tried on a great variety of diets. (Laughter.)

In Lord Rosebery's early experience it began on the Newcastle programme—(laughter)—a varied and extensive menu. It was found, however, too rich—(laughter)—for the digestion of an organism apparently not very strongly endowed in that respect, and very little progress has been made in the direction of dealing with the Newcastle menu. It has, indeed, been abandoned formally and explicitly, as I understand, abandoned by Lord Rosebery and by those who follow him. The next attempt was the Home Rule leaf. (Laughter.) That was a substantial—a very substantial—diet; but it proved extremely indigestible; and that has been also abandoned—at all events, for the moment.

And now, as far as I understand it, they are searching at large for a new ideal—a new diet—some leaf—to use Lord Rosebery's own phrase—which will prevent the rapid inanition and starvation of the party to which he belongs. Has it never occurred to those who are on the look out for a new programme and a new ideal that a party which does not naturally have a programme and has not an ideal ready-made is a party of which the country have no immediate use? (Laughter and "Hear, hear.")

There have been periods—long and glorious periods—in English political history in which the Liberal Party played a great and useful role. (Hear, hear.) There were great changes to be effected—great changes rendered necessary by the development of the country, by the progress of events, by the movement of ideas; and for two generations the Liberal Party were doing work which, on the whole, I think, the historian would describe as beneficent work. But the fact that the Liberal Party has now got to search about for an ideal surely shows that that work has come to its natural termination.

Before the close of his speech, and after predicting that the Liberals, with the Irish vote to be gained, will fall back on the legislative separation of England and Ireland, Mr. Balfour returned to the subject of Lord Rosebery, attacking the genuineness of his Imperialism, and saying:

For my own part, I see in the middle party which Lord Rosebery is trying to form neither a security for Imperial interests nor a security against Home Rule. (Cheers.) They are hesitating in their opposition to Home Rule. Their Imperialism is, and must always be, a doubtful alloy so long as they depend for their power in the House of Commons, in Parliament, and in the country upon the votes of men who may be Liberal but are not Imperialists. (Cheers.) Therefore, it is now, as it has been for many years past, only to the party now in power that the country can look permanently, as I think, for the preservation of these great Unionist and Imperialist principles to which the Liberal Imperialist may give lip service, but of which they can never be staunch supporters.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the Marquis of Londonderry spoke subsequently.

KILLED AT A "RAG."

PRIVATE SHOT AT A MOCK COURT-MARTIAL.

The shooting of Private Arthur Dean in Chester Barracks on March 3 took place at a mock court-martial.

This was disclosed by the inquest, at which an extraordinary story of ragging in the ranks was told.

Dean, a youth of nineteen, recently joined the Cheshire Regiment, and on March 3, Private Doyle (who is now in custody) and six other soldiers held a "blanket court-martial" on him in a room at the barracks.

Doyle gave evidence yesterday that when he went into the barrack room he heard his comrades talking about holding the court-martial. It was customary to do that upon new recruits, and was merely an innocent joke, sentence being usually carried out by shaking the man in a blanket.

Sometimes a recruit was sentenced to be shot, and a discharged cartridge was put in the gun to carry out the sentence.

To make the sentence on Dean "more real," he put in the breech of a rifle a cartridge case he had brought from South Africa as a souvenir, and which he used as a pencil or penholder. He always thought the case was empty.

THE FATAL SHOT.

After Dean had been shaken in a blanket, Doyle fired, and shot him in the face at five yards' distance.

Hearing the report, stated Private Jones, who was cleaning his accoutrements, he turned round, and saw Doyle sitting at the foot of his cot with a rifle in his hand, and Dean lying on the next cot bleeding.

"My Lord! What have I done?" exclaimed Doyle. "I have killed that man, and I did not mean it. It is a pure accident.

"Speak up for me, comrades. I did not mean to shoot him."

According to Jones, Dean got into the blanket of his own accord, and was swung in it by the other men, but not tossed or used roughly.

"What was the object?" asked the coroner.

"Sport," was the answer.

"I do not see much sport in that," rejoined the coroner.

The soldier repeated that Dean, who was very popular, thought it sport. He denied that Dean was sentenced to death, but on being p

WRITERS AND READERS.

Dr. Birkbeck Hill was engaged upon a new edition of Dr. Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," and it understood that he had almost completed it at the time of his death. An edition of the book by so great an authority on Johnson as Dr. Birkbeck Hill will be awaited with no little interest.

Dr. Stubbs, the Dean of Ely, has prepared a noteworthy volume for Mr. Dent's Temple Classics. Its contents are the sayings and words of Christ gathered from the Scriptures into a separate collection This has no doubt been done before, but not quite on the same plan. Side by side with works of Christ the Greek text, as given by Hort and Westcott, will be printed. Dean Stubbs is writing an introduction to the volume, and will also supply notes.

Mr. Murray will shortly have ready the memoir of Prince Christian Victor which Mr. Herbert Warren has written. In part, it tells the life of that young soldier through the letters which he wrote to his mother while he was on active service. There are other letters written to Queen Victoria, and, besides, Prince Christian Victor kept diaries, a cricket book, and a shooting book. This "story of their comrade" is dedicated to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Kings Royal Rifle Corps. It has a series of portraits, and one or two military sketch maps made by the Prince.

Two novels by well-known writers are promised by Messrs. Chapman for early publication. Volumes of short stories, finding their inspiration in the life of our soldier-sailors, the Marines, have already come from the pen of Major W. P. Drury. He has now written a long novel from the same notebook of colour and incident, and it will be called "The Shadow on the Quarter-deck." The other novel is by Mr. Thomas Cobb, and is all about a man who falls in love with the beautiful lady of a painting. Some light on his pursuit of this well-beloved is to be gathered from the title of the book, "The Composite Lady."

Mr. Neil Munro's new novel, which has been appearing serially in "Blackwood's," will be published in book form during the spring. "Children of the Tempest," as it is called, is a tale of the Outer Hebrides, and it breaks new ground in scenery and character Its action lies among Hebridean Catholics, who, in the persistence of their ancient faith, and the preservation of beliefs elsewhere long forgotten, and of customs antique and poetic, are a distinct and remarkable people. Yet hitherto they have provided no large and dignified theme for imaginative literature.

Within the next few days Mr. Lane will publish a book by Mr. John Corbin on a recent phase of the Shakespeare portrait problem. Not long ago the Droeshout portrait, as it is called, was discovered. Then there is the Ely Place portrait, which Mr. Corbin regards as even more interesting in some respects. Both portraits, he says, have been strangely neglected: —The purpose of the present essay is to relate the history of these paintings as far as known, and to discuss their respective claims to be regarded as genuine. The aim of the discussion will be to show that the so-called Droeshout original is probably a fabrication and that the Ely Palace painting is probably a life protrait of Shakespeare.

A book that gathers the national and folk songs of a people together, aiming always to keep the love for them warm, is sure of a welcome. "British Songs for British Boys" is a volume which Messrs. Macmillan are to publish this month. The collection consists of a hundred songs, set to accompaniments of a simple character, and divided into groups. English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, and American songs come under as many heads. Then there are sea songs, soldier songs, songs of country life, and Christmas carols. Mr. Sidney H. Nicholson has selected the songs and contributed notes upon them. There is a preface by Mr. J. G. Legge, his Majesty's inspector of reformatory and industrial schools.

Mr. Dent hopes in April to issue the first volume of the collected edition of Charles Lamb which Mr. William Macdonald is preparing. The aim has been to make it thoroughly complete, and it will include a good deal of copyright material. Care has been given to the methodical grouping of the contents, and the illustrations will be quite a special feature. They will comprise drawings by Mr. Charles E. Brock, Mr. Herbert Railton, and Miss Winifred Green. Further, there will be reproductions of the pictures which accompanied some of Lamb's works in their original form. These pictures have a peculiar interest, since some of them were attributed to William Blake.

Mr. W. L. Wyllie, the well-known artist, is publishing, through Mr. Arnold, a book for lovers of art. It is on perspective, which remains an interesting mystery to the majority of the picture loving public. The fact, we are told, is that—although there are a number of excellent and lucid handbooks upon the subject, the general reader and the student seem to be attacked too often from the mathematical side—the side which to the artist nature is least sympathetic. That is not the plan on which Mr. Wyllie proceeds in this book, which he entitles "Nature's Laws and the Making of Pictures." It will be illustrated from many drawings by him, with a few reproductions from pictures in the National Gallery.

A Swiss professor, Dr. Carl Hilty, has written a number of widely read books on subjects of the inner life. By that is meant such a subject as "Happiness," itself the title of one of his volumes. This volume has been translated into English, and is to be published by Messrs. Macmillan. Professor Hilty writes not as a recluse, but out of a large experience alike of academic and political affairs. He has a cheerful philosophy about the art of work, the art of having time, and a dozen other problems of the "common round, the daily task." His book appeals especially to those who are so "beset by the cares of living that they have no time for life itself."

Concerning Fiction.—Mr. H. G. Wells is finishing a novel which we may expect in the autumn. —Mr. Clark Russell's new novel, "Overdue," in which divers and their work are introduced, will be published shortly by Messrs. Chatto.—Dr. Richard Garnett is preparing a new edition, with additional stories, of his volume "The Twilight of the Gods." Mr. Lane publishes it. —Messrs. Macmillan announce a new story by Miss Gwendolen Overton, whose novel "The Heritage of Unrest," attracted considerable attention two years ago.—Mr. Macqueen has nearly ready a novel by Mr. Frank Aubrey, who wrote "The Devil-tree of El Dorado." The present volume is entitled "King of the Dead." —Mr. Henry J. Drane is publishing a story by Mr. Harold Tremayne which is a study of the influence of two women of diverse nature upon a man's character.

Bric-a-Brac.—Mr. John Murray has lately celebrated his silver wedding, a happy event which his friends have marked with many congratulations. —Canon Hensley Henson is publishing with Messrs Methuen a little volume in which he appeals to Nonconformists to unite with Churchmen in working the Education Act. —The book on Mazarin which Mr. Arthur Hassall is contributing to the Foreign Statesmen Series takes the view that Richelieu's choice of a successor was fully justified. —Mr. Elliot Stock is publishing a book which deals in a historical way with the victualling of the English Navy. The writer is Dr. Alexander Turnbull, Inspector-General of Hospitals. Messrs. Putnam will publish a volume by Mr. Michael Shoemaker describing "The Great Siberian Railway from St. Petersburg to Peking."—"The Caprices of a Royal Incognita" is an anonymous book which Messrs. Harper are just publishing.

Gladstone and Disraeli make a pair in the national memory as much as Dickens and Thackeray, and with better reason, for in the case of the statesmen the public life of each was largely moulded and determined by the Parliamentary antagonism of the other. It would therefore make a pleasant coincidence if the memory of both and of their famous rivalry should be revived by a simultaneous publication of their biographies. And this seems likely to be the case, for the publication of Mr. Morley's Life of Gladstone has been postponed to the autumn, by which time, we are told, the Life of Disraeli, by Mr. Wilfred Meynell, will be ready also. Mr. Gladstone's fame has been so much under eclipse since his death that it is almost time for reaction, and it would not be surprising if Mr. Morley's book should provide the occasion for it.

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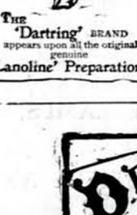

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THE MORAL.

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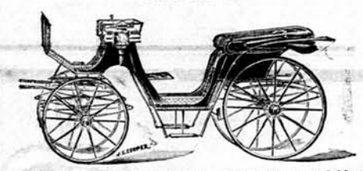

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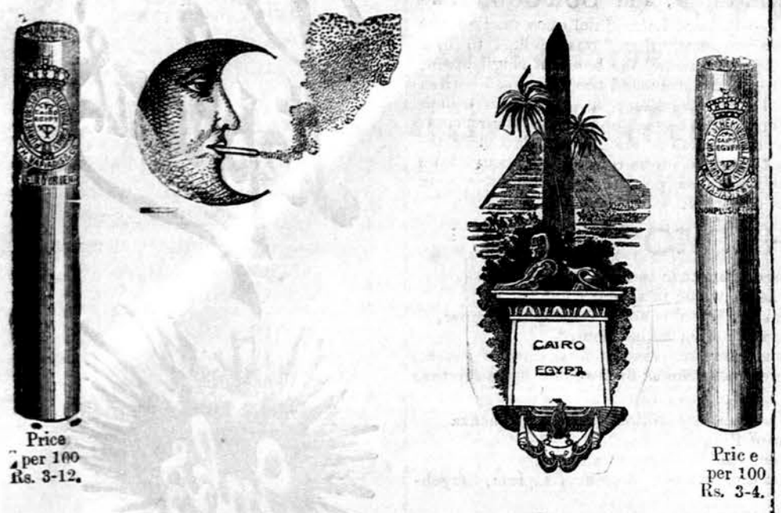

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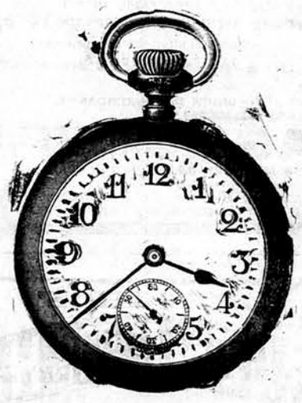

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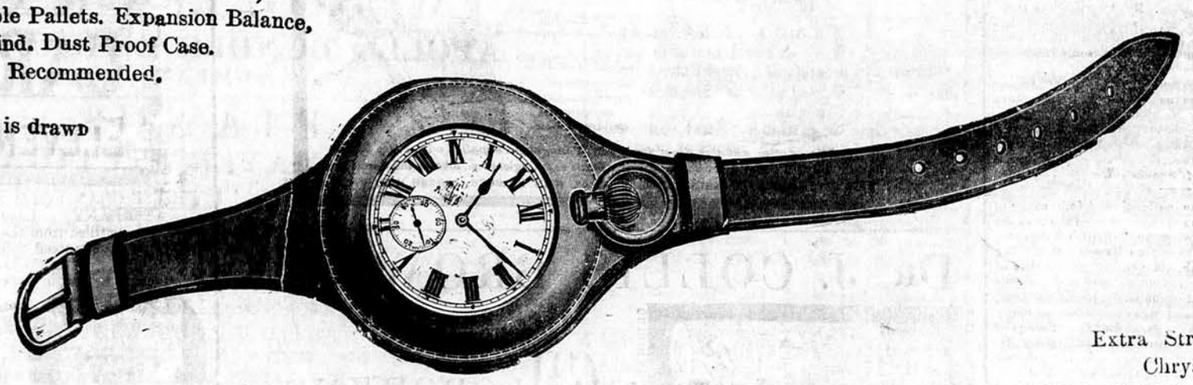

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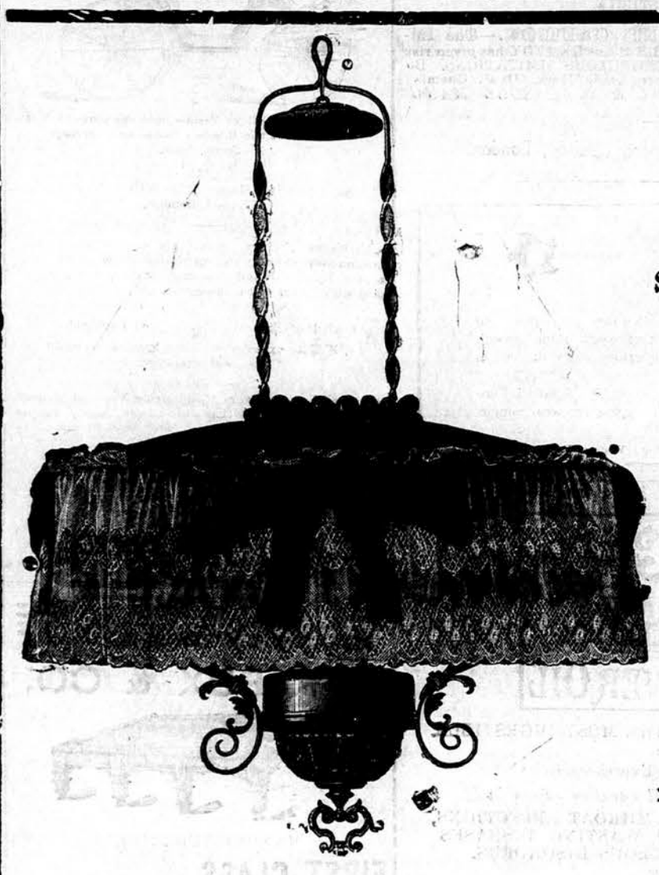

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